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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7338	MOLDAVIA	9909
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7338	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MALWA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7338		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1-2 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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26th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11090
27th "	CALEDONIA	7338		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11609
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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ISERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,197	Alfandi	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
ISERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
ISERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

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TOMI MARU	..	M. Winckler	8th Aug	18th Aug.
TOKUGO MARU	..	K. Sato	18 h Aug	29th Aug.
AKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
HIROSHIMA MARU	..	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
TOYORI MARU	..	J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
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LINGA	2,171	Fri, 31st July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY 3rd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bills of lading to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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30th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,346	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	3,69	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNERS	3,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7883	Captain	24th August 1908.

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MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	10th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	3,124	5th Sept "
ORCADES	Alex Haig	6,718	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,102	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Sadler Abney	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 5	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

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AN ACTIVE PARTNER, in an Established English Engineering Agency Business; Capital required about Rs. 25,000 for stock and further developments.
Apply for particulars to
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Obtainable from
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AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION
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MUSLINS VIOLES SILKS.
CROPES & Co., at a very cheap price is open for inspection.
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SHORTEST NOTICE
A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

E.C.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Lane steamer Gutenfels, 4,528 tons, Captain D Fredrickson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W Catto, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H McDearmid, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and Mr. Hirabhoy, Mr Murjuk, Miss Stubbs, and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J J Crosthwaite, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon and heavy rain.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinanon, 3,049 tons, Captain D S Smith, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Glasgow, etc., with a general cargo and 2 distressed seamen.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 28th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
H I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
H I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
H I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
H I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In Stream

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 29.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Frain Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2986 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Braziliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Clan Mackinnon ...3049Smith .....Finlay Muir & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Gutenfels ...3528 Frederickton ...W & A Graham & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....4601Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani .....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa .....3442 Parett.....W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Anwer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2655 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward .....Bombay Co
Spring burn....3175 Crosth-Craite .....
Virawa.....2116 Carre ...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2365 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Miller.....R A Willis
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Othello	3327	Brodley	Hull	4-8	Finlay Muir & Co
C & R Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Gore	Busreh	31-7	B & P S N Co Ld
H Naderi	1164	Gray	...	Busreh	9-8 B & P S N Co
K Labuan	2293	Ross	Dunkirk	1-8	W & A G & Co
M Kaveri	553	Mahomed	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
N Hyndford	2773	Howie	Philadelphia	30-7	R A Willis
O Mozaffari	1387	Molohy	...	R S Ports	4-8 B & P S N Co
P Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt	...	K'chi	...30-7 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Malta	3930	Shanghai	.....	Powell	4-8 P & O Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	.....	K'chi	29-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Fakeera	.....	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Dwarka	759	McDiarmed	...	Busreh	...30-7 M M & Co

Offside

M Ponani	552	Shamsoodin	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
2 Britannia...1970 Garrick ...L'pool 31-7 W & A G & Co
3 Trafford Hall 3434 Hood. 31-7 Dunkirk K N & Co
7 Takasaki Maru 2943 Mocker Kobe 4-8 N Y Kaisha
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
9 Kaiser.....1714 Pohlenz ...Z'bar ...31-7A Strandes
12 Arabia...4167Spicer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Linga.....951 Rothwell ...K'chi...31-7 M M & Co
15 Goalpara...1500 Bishop .....N F M M & Co
16 Kasara.....505 Cuthbush .....N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta July 17
29	Clan Mackinnon s.	Smith	Glasgow June 21
	Gutenfels s	Fredrickson...	Hamburg June 27

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Wearmouth Catto, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, McDiarmid, for Persian Gulf &c.

The Steamer Brazilliana, for Calcutta began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 26th instant.

The Same Co's Steamer Clan Chattan, left Suez for Colombo Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 27th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Peninsular arrived Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Mac lachlan, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Karachi on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Austria left Trieste for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here on or about the 13th August.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s. s. Ischia from Bombay arrived on the 29th instant at Singapore.

The same Company's s. s. Capri from Singapore left Penang on the 28th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 8th August.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
15	Naira	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Hohenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
25	Anatolia	Coast
25	Ehrenfels	Middlesbro
25	Blackwell	London
26	Kintail	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—4,180 cwt myrabollams, Wagbji Brothers; 400 cwt myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 14 bales wool, C Balkisondas; 15 bales wool, Noor Mahomed Oosman; 60 bales wool, J Moolchand; 15 bales wool, B Teckchand; 111 bales wool, Doongersee Nagji; 50 bales wool B Hurbhum; 520 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji; 37 bales wool, D Goolabchand.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—45 bales skins and hides, Kahu and Kahn; 22 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellery; 13 cwt sandalwood chips, M Jafferbhoy; 2,600 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—24 cwt weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—122 cwt mica, Cox and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—65 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 9,450 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—600 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Labuan s—3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 cwts cattorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 1 pot rosa oil, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2 pots rosa oil, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—11 bales twist, Hegerbe Sulzer and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Bamjie and Co.

FOR CANDIA.

E F Ferdinand s—10 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—41 bales hemp, G Radhakisondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 74 chests opium: P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 450 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 318 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Woif and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Takasa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasi Maru s—100 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co; 335 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th July.

463 PARADE.

The party for outpost duty will parade at the Fort Head Quarters at 3-30 a.m. on Thursday the 30th instant. Dress.—Khaki uniform and Helmets.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th July.

280.—Detail for the week ending 1st proximo:—
To-day Thursday, 30th Inst—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
" M " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.
Friday, 31st Inst—" K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

281.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "G" Company with effect from this date :—

No 6418 Vol. B. C. Reade, to be Corporal to complete establishment.

282.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No. 6441 Vol. W. J. Beane.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A NORTHUMBERLAND miner named Robert Reay on returning to his home at Shankhouse, after his day's work, found his four-months-old child dead with its throat cut. His wife was also bleeding from wounds in the neck with a razor lying near by.

THE Supreme Court at Madrid has dismissed the suit brought by M. Sanz, son of Mme. Helene Sanz, for the restitution of his share of the estate of Alfonso XII, which he claimed as a natural son of that monarch, against Queen Maria Christina and the co-heirs of Alfonso XII.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS, who has just died, was Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet exactly one week, having taken over the command at the time of Admiral Evans's illness. Admiral Sperry relieved him on June 15, to continue the world voyage of the Pacific Fleet. Admiral Thomas would have been compelled to retire under the age limit in October next.

THE Hon. Harriet Brodrick, of Ely House, Richmond, Surrey, who died May 10, aged seventy-four, daughter of the seventh Viscount Midleton, and aunt of the present peer, left estate valued at £71,196 gross, with net personalty £70,793. In her will, probate of which has been granted, she bequeathed £10,000 to her brother, the eighth Viscount Midleton, or his successor in the title; £1,000 and an annuity of £150 to her companion, and legacies for charitable purposes.

OWING to the contributions which have been made for the re-endowment of Oxford University having reached a total of more than £100,000, the second munificent donation of £10,000 promised by Mr. W. W. Astor has now been received by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the chairman of the fund.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CATTELL—July 22, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Annie, the beloved wife of E. B. Cattell, of Gyalpor, Chittagong.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7-1a.
Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 31.—P. and O. steamer, "Persia" with English mails of 17th July, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away. Sun rises, 5h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

Saturday, August 1.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Ahmednagar, away. "B." Team vs. Bombay Mahomedan C. C., home ground. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-20m., 1-50a.; Low water, 7-1m., 8-2a.

Sunday, August 2.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 1-54m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-42m., 3-36a.

Monday, August 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-32m., 2-45a.; Low water, 3-15m., 9-14a.

Tuesday, August 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 3-15m., 3-20a.; Low water, 8-52m., 9-57a.

Weddesday, August 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-39 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 4-6m., 4-5a.. Low water, 9-39m., 10-49a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

March .....Yum Yum .....Ivan Schacoff
..... An Monlin .....Ernest Gillet
Valse .....Sobre las Olas.....J Roses
Selection .....The Shamrock.....W H Myddleton
Clarionet Solo ...Les Alsachiennes..C Le Thiere
Descriptive Piece.A Hunting Scene...P Bucalossi

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Committee recorded Commissioner's letter granting permission to the resident Engineer, Harbour Branch Railway, for the retention of the trestle bridge for a further period of one year ending 3rd September 1908 on the same terms and conditions.

The Committee then sanctioned a statement indicating a proposed transfer of Rs. 328 from savings in the grant for the Public Health Department, to the grant for the same department, Conservancy Branch, and agreed to the view of the Commissioner that if Mr. Saley Mahomed Dharamsi was dissatisfied with the assessment of the properties, it was open to him to appeal to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. In his letter to the chairman Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsey requested a reference to the correspondence that has passed between himself and the Municipal Commissioner concerning his refusal to pay the assessment bills in respect of his property, C Ward, Nos. 907, 908, 909, street Nos. 23, 25, Picket Road, on the ground that the assessment has been based on a system which is not in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and stated that the Assessor and Collector has recently commenced to assess buildings under construction at percentage on cost value which system was unwarranted by the provisions of law, and that he has therefore refused payment, pending the decision of a Court competent to adjudicate upon the question, but that in the meanwhile the Municipal authorities have prevented him from laying water pipes to the property on the ground of non-payment of the bills under dispute. Adding that in similar cases of non-payment of assessment bills the Commissioner has allowed water-supply to other rate-payers, while he has refused it to him alone though he has forwarded the sum of Rs. 125 to cover water taxes.

IN his annual report to the Battersea Borough Council, Dr. Lennane, the medical officer, expresses regret that the legislative action which was promised to enable municipal authorities to provide milk depots has not been up to the present successfully carried into effect. Assuming that the Bill is everything sanatarians would desire, he is "still convinced that in large urban communities milk depots will still be found among the poorer classes a necessity. It is a curious fact that in the Metropolitan boroughs in which milk depots have been for some time in operation the infantile mortality has fallen considerably with their establishment."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Bay current is weakened, its rainfall has been light in the greater part of its field, being nearly general in Lower Burma and local in North-east India. The Arabian Sea Monsoon continues to give good rain, and under the influence of the shallow depression over the North and Central parts of the country, the rainfall has been general and heavy, in places in Central India and the Central Provinces. There has also been nearly general rain in East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the rest of the Peninsula, Gujarat and the United Provinces.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Toungoo and Akyab, two inches; Dibrugarh, three inches; Benares, half an inch; Jhansi, three-quarters of an inch; Meerut, one and a half inches; Chakrata, three inches; Simla and Rawalpindi, one and a half inches; Ludhiana, three-quarters of an inch; Delhi, four inches; Neemuch, Indore, Akola and Nagpur, two inches; Raipur, three inches; Jubbulpore, one inch; Seoni, Chandua, Bombay and Belgaum one and half inches; Ratnagiri, two inches; Mormugoa, three inches; Karwar and Mangalore, four inches.

Clouds have decreased somewhat in North-East India and adjacent Districts to the West, but have increased in the Punjab and have continued heavy in the rest of the country; humidity is normal, or in excess; temperature is normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Hyderabad; also scattered rain in the rest of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th July was 29·695 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	45·53	38·50	42·24
Wednesday, 29th July, 1903	2·73	2·50	2·65
Total	48·26	46·00	44·89
Up to same date last year	20·84	75·17	75·64

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·50	42·74	28·77	70·47

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday, 25th July 1908 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.	
Bandora	85	29	Wadhwan	...
Panjoo	10	26	Dabhoe	20 31
Vaiturana	42	3	Sevalia	16 12
Palghur	38	25	Godhra	20 5
Ghotwad	36	44	Patri	10 93
Daman	24	40	Limkhera	21 96
Bulsar	41	38	Dohad	13 70
Navsari	48	33	Amargarh	14 90
Surat	58	23	Ratlam	10 12
Kim	24	16	Nagda	7 90
Broach	42	16	Rajpardi	21 45
Baroda	26	13	Badoli	39 10
Mahmadabad	60	14	Nandbar	7 31
Ahmedabad	23	13	Nardana	5 55
Viramgam	8	0		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 29th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the central and east Punjab; Delhi has had 3·90 inches, Sirsa 0·27 inch and Lahore 0·14 inch. Skies are moderately clouded at Multan and heavily overcast over the rest of the area. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is low in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere, the minimum is normal or in defect. Winds are north-westerly at Multan, easterly or south-easterly over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·31 inch of rain and Jhansi 0·86 inch. Cloud has decreased and is now only light to moderate. Humidity is generally normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect during the day at Agra. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jaipur has received 0·24 inch and Kotah 0·32 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and heavily so elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except at Jacobabad where it contains the average amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is low in Rajputana and normal or in excess in Sind; the minimum is generally normal. Winds are easterly at Jaipur, north-north-westerly at Kotah and Ajmer, westerly at Karachi, and south-easterly at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Neemuch has had 1·77 inches, Indore 1·80 inches, Surat 0·88 inch, Deesa 0·39 inch, Bhavnagar Para 0·75 inch and Veraval 0·71 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Chanda 1·55 inches, Raipur 2·53 inches, Nagpur 2·47 inches, Akola 1·84 inches, Khandwa 0·82 inch, Hoshangabad 0·92 inch, Saugor 0·62 inch and Jubbulpore 1·23 inches. Skies remain heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly in the south, but in the north Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad report calms, Saugor a north-north-easterly wind.

The Konkan.—General rain has been received; Bombay has had 1·63 inches, Ratnagiri and Mormugao 3·14 inches and Karwar 3·77 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are west-south-westerly or westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Nizamabad 0·42 inch, Hyderabad 0·29 inch, Belgaum 1·72 inches, Poona 0·57 inch, and Aurangabad 0·22 inch. Heavy cloud persists and the moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect, but minimum is normal. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general over nearly the whole of the reporting area and been heavy on the West Coast and the Central Provinces and West Central India.

General rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, West Central India, the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar; local rain in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	93·6	85·6	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	86 3	...	0·00
Muskat (27th)	85·3	77·1	...	0·00
Multan	104·3	87·5	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	96 9	73·6	?	
Lahore	95·4	81·2	0·14	6·75
Sirsa	91·3	86·6	0·27	12·79
Ambala	85·5	72·0	0·05	4·65
Delhi	86·7	76·7	3·90	14·03
Agra	85·0	79·5	0·08	18·41
Mainpuri	89·3	?	0·02	9·46
Jhansi	85·5	77·5	0·86	11·68
Cawnpore	89·4	80·0	0·01	10·56
Allahabad	93·6	80·5	0·31	12·93
Jacobabad	106 1	87·8	...	0·83
Karachi	93·5	78·0	0·04	5·09
Ajmer	83·4	77·7	0·05	12·86
Jaipur	86·7	76·6	0·24	14·19
Kotah	85·5	78·6	0·32	19·16
Bhuj	90·6	77·0	...	4·17
Dwarka	84·3	78·2	0·02	6·23
Veraval	82·2	76·2	0·71	9·30
Rajkot	90·9	75·7	0·12	9·65
Bhavnagar Para	90·1	77·0	0·75	12·76
Surat	84·6	77·1	0·88	33·54
Ahmedabad	87·6	78·7	0·06	13·76
Deesa	83·8	76·4	0 39	26·72
Neemuch	85·0	79·2	1·77	12·63
Indore	76·7	72·1	1·80	14·65
Jubbulpore	86·5	75·8	1·23	29·19
Saugor	82·1	74·5	0·62	18·61
Hoshangabad	83·6	74·4	0·92	10·60
Khandwa	89·2	73·1	0·82	11·18
Akola	88·2	71·6	1·84	18·25
Amraoti	81·3	71·3	0·30	16·26
Nagpur	85·6	73·6	2·47	24·95
Chanda	77·0	72·5	1·55	27·00
Raipur	86·2	74·6	2·53	21·74
Bombay	83·1	75·4	1·68	34·67
Ratnagiri	81·8	73·9	2·50	52·62
Mormugao	78·5	73·2	3·14	79·21
Karwar	77·8	?	3·77	100·35
Malegaon	83·4	72·1	0·22	6·91
Ahmednagar	88·9	70·0	0·16	4·00
Poona	76·0	69·8	0·57	6·58
Sholapur	82·8	70·9	0·11	6·27
Bijapur	83·2	69·2	0·07	3·07
Belgaum	72·3	65·6	1·72	33·69
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	71·2	0·42	19·00
Hyderabad	81·8	70·7	0·29	9·36
Mangalore	77·7	72·4	4·01	99·35
Calicut	76·8	71·1	0·71	71·75
Cochin	79·7	73·3	0·48	53·99
Colombo	84·5	77·0	...	5·54
Masulipatam	86·8	75·1	0·12	8·12
Bellary	86·0	73·8	...	1·29
Cuddapah	90·7	75·6	0·09	3·10
Madras	96·5	82·5	...	2·12
Bangalore	77·8	65·3	0·33	5·30
Coimbatore	87·9	70·3	0·14	1·46
Trichinopoly	96·6	77·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	86·9	80·0	...	4·50

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	12
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	7	10	91

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,784
This date last year 6 5 100

* Includes one imported plague case.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

July 28th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	52	37	0
B	135	100	3
C	74	60	2
D	58	10	0
E	137	51	1
F & G	63	1	0
Total to date...	519	259	6
Total rats killed			778

DURING a dispute with some Italians opposite a coffee-stall in Rosebery-avenue, Clerkenwell, George Macklin, aged 20, living at Rowton House, King's Cross, was stabbed in the chest. He was conveyed by the police to the Royal Free Hospital in an unconscious condition.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Eknath R. Khote presided. The following resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held on the 13th July, was confirmed:—

"That the agreement dated the 6th day of July 1908 and made between Messrs C. H. B. Forbes & Co. as agents for and on behalf of the Company of the one part and C. D. Furdoonjee, Broker as agent for and on behalf of undisclosed principals of the other part (being an Agreement for sale by the Company of the land at Mody Bay on which their Frere Road Ice Factory is erected together with the Factory Buildings) be and the same is hereby approved and sanctioned and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to such agreement and to carry the same into effect."

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company was held yesterday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding, when resolutions for the increase of capital from Rs. 12 lacs to 18 lacs were unanimously passed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Buck, Revd P M
Brinner, Miss
Cronan, Mrs and child
Dunlop, Mrs F C S and 2 infants
Dunlop, Capt F C S
Dickson, Major J H
Deane, Miss M
Griffiths, Mr R H
Hill, Mr and Mrs E B
Holder, Nurse H
Harris, Mr John
Jolly, Mr A B
Kennedy, Miss Clara
MacDonald, Mrs W
Novis, Mrs M A and 2 children
Parker, Mrs L S
Richards, Mr H C
Street, Mr C
Shepherd, Mr W R
Spiller, Capt T
Sullivan, Mr P G
Sevestro, Mr Jas
Thomas, Mrs G E
Welch, Mrs Th

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIA IN EVIDENCE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Last month and this Indian problems and Indian personalities have been brought prominently to the notice of the public at Home. We have had letters in the "Times," debates in both House of Parliament and discussions in all the leading newspapers. If nobody is much the better for all the talking it may also be said, as was said once of other language that nobody seems a penny the worse. This is not the fault of Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller who in the vigour of his denunciation come very close to the comprehensive cursing of the Cardinal at Rheims, but whereas the prelate had some excuse for his objurgations the ex-Lieutenant-Governor exploded without any special rhyme or reason. We did not like his letter with its Zola heading, any better, with the full text before us than in Reuter's summary. It was ill-timed, and betrayed the same egotism which is Sir J. B. Fuller's failing and led to his downfall. Although he made a point of urging that the Government of India should "take to governing" his real concern was not with India and the difficulties of the authorities here at all, but with his grievances and the irresistible impulse to say "I told you so." He knew before his letter was written that the Government of India were about to pass certain "stringent" measures, so in order not to be forestalled he rushed into print with a letter, which besides working off a few taunts and self-plaudits did no good to anyone and was the reverse of being any assistance to the administration of India. Sir J. B. Fuller would have been wiser to resist the urging of his friends—the usual weak excuse for an indiscretion—and to have maintained his hitherto dignified silence.

We do not mean to say that there was no truth in what he said; on the contrary there was a good deal of truth, although even. "The Times" which championed him warmly thought that his indictment stood considerably in need of qualification. Lord Morley, in his subsequent speech in the House of Lords, reported in the current mail's newspapers, has stated roundly that he regarded the acceptance of Sir J. B. Fuller's resignation as having had the most salutary effect in the cause of discipline. That may be, perhaps, but we do not think that the discipline of the Indian Civil Service was the matter of most importance, and moreover, the spirit of discipline might have been vindicated equally effectively without dealing the heavy blow to the administration which in spite of Lord Morley's optimistic denial undoubtedly resulted. The resignation, as Lord Cromer pointed out, might have been accepted and the official allowed an opportunity of repenting of his ill-judged step, or he might have been ordered to carry on in the public interests, and not time his resignation at a moment when the improvement or worsening of the situation in the province was trembling in the balance. If Sir J. B. Fuller is at all correct in saying that things were on the verge of quieting down in his disturbed districts and that his resignation revived a waning agitation, that is the greatest condemnation of his petulent retirement, but it was also a grave mistake of the Government of India and Lord Morley to permit the step to be taken in such circumstances. The Fuller episode however we may now hope has finally passed into the region of things done with.

It is true that the Fuller episode figured in the debate in the House of Lords raised by Lord Curzon but only incidentally. The full report of that debate brought out by the papers of the current mail show that Reuter's summary three weeks ago gave us in India an entirely wrong impression of the tone of the discussion. Instead of an animated controversy between the ex-Viceroy and the Secretary of State with Lord Midleton and Lord Ampthill intervening to repudiate the assertion of Lord Curzon, it was a discussion distinguished as much as anything by harmony and agreement. Lord Curzon in the main endorsed and supported Lord Morley while criticising certain action and questioning certain points of policy. The Secretary of State who, by the way, is reported in the "Times" extremely badly, several of his sentences being unfinished and others barely intelligible, a result due to Lord Morley speaking in too low a tone) made some demur to a few of Lord Curzon's remarks but there was nothing like an attack on either side. The whole debate in fact was not very fruitful as Lord Morley confessed. Lord Curzon no doubt derived some personal gratification from the opportunity it gave him of making an impressive speech, but he was not always careful to remember that wider audience, which as Lord Morley quite correctly warned him was listening to every word, and for that matter some of the Secretary of State's own references to Afghanistan—unless, which is quite possible, he was imperfectly reported—were hardly, judicious. The most interesting feature of the debate was the emphasis laid on the intention of the Government to preserve order in India, and the equally emphatic assurrance that the Secretary of State is at one with the Viceroy in the desire to carry through reforms which will mark "some steps farther" in India's progress and give the great body of loyal and educated classes that greater association in the administration which is their legitimate aspiration. Nothing renders the fulfilment of this aspiration more difficult or more hampers the efforts of those who are anxious to see reforms instituted, than the attitude which has been taken by the so-called Extremists, who are now, as always, the best friends of reaction. As Lord Morley said there is no occasion to lose faith in the justice of the British Parliament and nation." I do not believe that Parliament wishes either to be blind or deaf to any reasonable demands from India, provided those demands are made and pressed in a reasonable way and are kept clear of madness and of wicked crimes." Let the Moderstes look to it.

THE MARITIME TRADE OF SIND.

The "Sind Gazette:"—Mr. F. S. Punnett, the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind, has submitted to Government a very interesting report on the maritime trade of the province during the official year 1907-08. Mr. Punnett, who is an expert statistician has compressed into 19 pages including appendices a mass of informing facts and figures dealing with the trade of the chief port, as also that of the subordinate ports, which show at a glance the increasing commercial prosperity of the province. The year has been a record one in several respects. The value of the private import trade with foreign countries rose from 999 lakhs to 1,140 lakhs, an increase of 14.1 per cent, compared with the previous year, while the rise in exports to a total of Rs. 18,24,04,888, or an increase of 14 per cent, enabled the record set up in 1904-05 to be beaten by 9 per cent. A comparison of the last two years' figures of the coasting trade shows a remarkable increase of Rs. 68,69,697, or 14 per cent. in private imports, and Rs. 19,41,533 or 7 per cent. in private exports. The grand total of the entire trade reached the high figure of Rs. 42,65,26,205 or an increase on the previous year of 9 per cent. creating another record in a record year.

The tendency of prices of cotton goods, the largest item of import, was upwards until October when the American financial crisis occurred forcing up the bank rate at home; they were slightly easier for the next four months, in spite of varying reports of the American crop total, which latter turned out to be one of the largest on record. It then became evident with the slump in cotton that Manchester could not keep up rates any longer and prices fell continuously to the close of the year. Business was profitable up to February, when the heavy drop in prices occurred. There was a good demand from up-country and for a while dealers cleared freely; but when it came to paying up losses, deliveries began to fall off and the year closed with a somewhat gloomy outlook. In sugar, the second most important item of trade, prices remained fairly steady, and there being no violent fluctuations throughout the year, business was profitable. While spirits and wines were all imported in larger quantities the doubling of the rate of duty on ale, beer and porter on 3rd January 1908, although accompanied by an imposition of the same excise duty on Indian made, affected imports, and importers are of opinion that Indian breweries are better able to stand the enhanced rate than European ones. An increase of Rs. 3,69,413 under the head of provision was due to the larger imports of dates and almonds from the Persian Gulf and of general provisions from Europe. Hardware and cutlery, showed an increase of Rs. 1,61,089 or 9 per cent. in which cutlery, lampware and sewing machines participated, Germany showing larger increases than the United Kingdom in the first two items. The increase in metals was Rs. 22,41,086 or 46 per cent. The drop in prices brought about a rise in the imports of copper and yellow metal, Under the main head of chemicals, drugs, medicines, and marcotics, and dying and tanning materials, comparing the last two years' figures there was an increase of Rs. 6,32,446 or 34 per cent, which was participated in by chemicals to the extent of Rs. 2,22,932 and tobacco Rs. 3,51,773. The imports of kerosine oil from Russia in bulk rose 1,602,481 gallons or 289 per cent. and Rs. 6,47,109 or 317 per cent. in value, from Roumania in bulk 2,477,668 gallons or 323 per cent. and Rs. 947,903 or 330 per cent. in value, and from the United States in cases 963,135 gallons or 80 per cent. and Rs. 6,32,941 or 77 per cent. in value.

Turning to exports, the dominant feature was the stopping of shipments of wheat at the end of September owing to the early cessation of the monsoon. In spite of this, however, the exports rose to 74,740 tons or 9 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 1,28,81,332 or 18 per cent. in value, comparing the last two years. Cotton, the second most important article of export, showed an increase of 41 per cent. in quantity and 40 per cent. in value. Hides and skins showed a heavy decrease. An increase under the head of lac was partly due to the fact that the previous years' supply had been bought at a high figure and held for a rise in the home markets which eventually came; and partly, owing to the higher prices, more was collected from the forests. The total of all seeds showed a decrease in quantity of 9 per cent, but an increase in value of 10 per cent, owing to the enormous rise in prices of seeds in general. The manner in which the Customs Department was administered by Mr Punnett during the year may be gathered from the fact that the Commissioner in Sind received no appeals from any of his decisions.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The "Indian Daily News":—The Olympic Games have now come to an end, the prizes have been distributed, and it only remains now to wait for the complete accounts of the matches which will arrive in another fortnight, for the details to hand are at present rather scanty. The total figures of wins classified under the countries winning should reach us to-day. The games appears, from the little we know at present, to have been singularly productive of surprises. Hitherto it has been believed that the English triumph in long distances and the Americans in short. But this year we see Walker, the South African, beat Rector, described by Transatlantic journals as "the human lighting flash," in the hundred metres, while the English competitors so hopelessly miscalculated the twenty-six miles Marathon race that their best competitor was lower than twelfth. A similar curious reversal of expectations is to be seen in the individual winners. The New York "Herald" of June 14th devotes two big pages to the photographs and records of prominent American competitors. But this account neglects all reference to Carpenter of the 400 metre dispute and tips Morrissey for the Marathon, who actually came in after two others of his team. It is greatly to be hoped that the American victory in the Marathon will go some way to wipe out the bitter feelings that were aroused over the 400 metre race. The matter was an extremely regrettable one. Perhaps the gravest danger that lies in these great international athletic contests is the risk of a dispute between two nations so keenly competitive with one another as Great Britain and America. The Americans were very frank that their great object was to beat the English athletes; which is a praiseworthy sentiment no doubt so long as that spirit does not become vindictively keen. The "Herald" points out the resentment felt at the "top-lofty" attitude of British sportsmen. But we think on enquiry it would be found that this "top-loftiness" is much more a defensive armour against American exuberance than anything else. But in any case, underneath this half-humorous exaggeration of feeling on each side, there is, as there ought to be, a very real respect for the athletic prowess of each other in both nations. There is, therefore, the more reason to regret that harmonious feeling should be disturbed as it was done over the Halswell-Carpenter race, and we trust it has not gone so far as to be, in the words of Reuter, a blow to Anglo-American athletics. As regards the Marathon race, the defeat of England is the more astonishing, since the British team ran a parallel course six weeks ago, and should have known exactly what was before them. The U. S. trials at Boston and St. Louis, however, showed such excellent timing that their victory was almost inevitable. Much sympathy has been rightly expressed for Dorando. It was hard fortune that Italy should not have been able to pull off quite a unique double event—the Derby and the Marathon—in the same year. On the other hand, as we have said before, it is not at all unfortunate that the United States should have won, and we hope the victory will tend to obliterate feelings which ought not to exist in international sport.

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ARGYLL MOTORS LIMITED.

Proposed Winding-up.

The following circular has been issued by the "Argyll Motors" (Limited):—

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of "Argyll Motors" (Limited) will be held within the Masonic Hall, 100 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 14th day of July, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily."

In the event of the resolution being passed the following further resolution will be submitted:—"That Thomas Jackson, chartered accountant, Glasgow, and John Mackintosh Macleod, chartered accountant there, and the survivor of them, be appointed liquidators and liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated July 4, 1908.

By order of the Board,
J. H. Cruickshank.

Argyll Works, Alexandria.

Circulars were also issued to the creditors and to the agents of the company. In the former it is stated that a meeting of the share-holders has been called for the purpose of going into voluntary liquidation, and creditors are asked to be good enough to protect any acceptances falling due in order to avoid unnecessary expense.

In the circular to the agents, which is dated like the others they are informed that at a meeting of the trustees for the Debenture-holders of the company, held in London they strongly recommended that in the interests of all concerned the company should go into voluntary liquidation, which advice the directors agreed to act upon. The circular further states that the directors do not anticipate any stoppage in the business, and express the hope that a suitable scheme for reconstruction may soon be evolved. Meantime agents are asked not to relax their efforts to effect sales.

The company was registered March 11, 1905, to take over as a going concern the Hozier Engineering Company (Limited), which was registered March 31, 1900. The authorised capital is £650,000. £150,000 being in First Perference shares of £5, £150,000 in Participating Preference shares of £1, and £350,000 in Ordinary shares of £1; and 150,000 of First Preference, £36,264 of Participating Preference, and all the Ordinary have been subscribed; £33,330 of the First Preference and £83,333 of Ordinary were issued fully paid to the vendors. There is also £169,490 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, issued in December, 1905, at par, and restricted to one-half the amount of the issued capital for the time being, with interest payable June 30 and December 31. while the stock is to be repaid December 31, 1926, at 105 per cent. but the company has reserved the right at any time, on six months' notice, to redeem the whole or any part of the stock prior to that date at 107 per cent; the stock is secured by a conveyance to trustees of upwards of 52 acres of freehold land, with factories and buildings at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, and factories and premises at Hozier Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow. The accounts are made up annually to September 30, and submitted in December. For the period to September 30, 1905, and the year 1905-6 10 per cent. per annum was paid on the Ordinary shares. On account of 1906-7 5 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares and 3 per cent. on the 6 per cent. Preference shares, but there was no further distribution on the closing of the accounts, the directors recommending that the balance dividend on the 6 per cent. Preference shares and the B Preference shares be deferred. The Preference dividend paid on account of 1906-7 was deducted from the special reserve account, to which was transferred £6,000 from the general reserve account, increasing the Preference reserve to £10,016. The debit balance of profit and loss account, at September 30, 1907, was £7,983, after transferring £4,000 from general reserve fund to this account.

The Argyll Motor Company, as already stated, was formed from the Hozier Engineering Company, a concern which carried on a highly successful business in Bridgeton. The Hozier Company was among the pioneers of the motor industry, and the particular type of car turned out from their works was known as the "Argyll." With the expansion of the business and the growing demand for motor cars, the proprietors decided that it would be advisable to acquire larger works to cope with their increasing trade, and with this object a new company, known as the Argyll Motors limited, was formed with a capital of £500,000, and extensive works were erected at Alexandria, the total cost of which, including ground, buildings, and machinery, amounted to over £220,000. Notwithstanding the heavy initial outlay the new company was very successful for a time and paid satisfactory dividends, though these could not stand comparison with those paid by the parent concern, the Hozier Company, in the last six months of its existence giving its shareholders a return of 50 per cent. The first indication of declining prosperity was shown in the third year of the company's existence the directors' report for that year showing a total loss of £15,000. In that year (September 1906, to September, 1907) the directors paid an interim dividend, but as subsequent events proved they were scarcely warranted in doing so, the auditors certificate to the balance sheet for that period stating:—"An interim dividend on the Ordinary shares was paid in May last. The final result of the years working shows that the dividend has not been earned. The directors justified their action by stating that "up to that time (May) the sales showed the large increase of 30 per cent. over last year's returns and there was no sign of the collapse which subsequently took place." About this time the shareholders were not taking so optimistic a view of the outlook as the directors, and expression was given to this through the medium of the Stock Exchange, where sellers as a rule were considerably in excess of buyers. The Ordinary shares in February, 1907, were marketable at 30s. and three months later they were valued at not more than 23s. The following table gives the fluctuations of the Ordinary shares since the beginning of 1907 till the present:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January 1, 1907	1	2	0	November 1	0	11	0
February 1	1	4	6	November 13	0	9	0
February 13	1	10	0	November 25	0	6	0
March 1	1	5	0	December 1	0	7	0
April 1	1	5	0	January 1, 1908	0	8	0
May 1	1	3	0	February 1	0	7	3
June 1	1	2	0	March 1	0	9	0
July 1	1	0	0	April 1	0	7	6
July 25	0	17	6	May 1	0	7	6
July 31	0	17	0	June 1	0	5	6
August 1	0	16	6	July 1	0	3	0
September 2	0	15	0	July 4	0	2	0
October 1	0	11	0				

Two months after the payment of the interim dividend the directors called a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of increasing the capital by £150,000 to £650,000, and their proposal was agreed to.

The directors did not meet with the support they expected, the new issue being applied for only to the extent of 36,000 shares. From this point the outlook of the company became distinctly less satisfactory, and with a view to stimulating a better feeling regarding the shares the chairman issued the following circular in November:—

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I have to inform you that, while deeply regretting the result of last year's trading, as brought out in the accounts, we desire to impress upon the shoreholders in the strongest possible way that there is, in our judgment, nothing in the present position of the company to justify the existing low price of the shares, which represent a depreciation of over £280,000, whereas the sum now standing at the debit of profit and loss account is only £7,982 18s. 3d, which, with the dividend paid to Ordinary shareholders (£16,941 11s 11d), barely represents a loss of 1s 6d per share on the Ordinary shares alone. The revenue has this year been heavily burdened by charges which it is almost impossible can ever again take place, and the stock has been taken in at such reduced valuation as make it practically certain that a good profit will be realised in the coming season. The death of our late managing director caused, for time, a serious dislocation of business which has now been entirely overcome and the abnormally wet summer interrered most derimentally with the sale of pleasure caros adding materially to the cost of pursing the sales. The company is now largely engaged in making commercial vehicles and the results so far have been very encouraging; the fact that this it not a season's trade will greately add to the stability of the undertaking. I may mention I have consistently increased my holding in the company and now own over one-third more shares than I held at the inception of the company.

The circular however failed to revive confidence, and throughout the present year as shown by the foregoing table there has been a steady decline in market price of the shares. Little surprise was felt when the directors last week issued the statement that they were unable ro meet rhe Debenture interest. Glasgow Heraly July 5.

THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

THE American Millionaire is always a source of interest to his countrymen writes T.P., in "M.A.P.," and now, indeed, it might be said, to the whole world London and Paris see almost as much of him during certain periods of the year as New York or Washington, for he has been sensible enough to regard a tour in Europe as the best for rest and vacation he can take. The majority of people in most countries of the world, in the present state of civilisation and morality, regard the pursuit and the possession of money as the chief object and the chief blessing of life; but in America the worship of money reaches a point never attained by any other race or nation. This is due, of course, to the curious economical conditions of the country. I once described my first impressions of America as of a vast gambling centre—a Monte Carlo, magnified and gigantic, of course, as much magnified as is the Matterhorn to the tiny village hill; but a Monte Carlo all the same. By that I meant that changes of fortune were so vast, so rapid, so frequent, that everybody's imagination was fixed, and to a certain extent demoralised; and that while in old countries people were content to walk in the same ways as their father, and with a moderate competence, in America the vision of owning millions and then more millions, haunted and possessed the imaginations of most of the people. And as the millionaire represents the successful realisation of the dream of everybody else, he naturally becomes the heroic, the imposing, even the dominating, personality among the other rival personalities that claim public attention. Not that the millionaire is very much loved or even very much admired—I think he is perhaps likely to receive more servility here in Europe than in America—but he is more commented upon; he haunts the popular imagination much more.

One of the type has just died. This was Mr. Leeds, known popularly as the "Tin-Plate King." His career was singularly like the tens of thousands of other Americans. He started life at the very lowest rung of the ladder; as a boy he was employed by a railway company, working fiercely hard—as is the custom in America—for a few shillings a day. He saved a little; then, with that extraordinary initiative which characterises the true American, he started in a small way then in a bigger way; until in the end he became the chief figure in the manufacture of tin plate. When the big Steel Trust was formed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, he sold out; and he got—it is said—eight millions sterling for his property. If he had been a European he would have retired with his eight millions—at 4 per cent., it brings in an income of £320,000 a year—which ought to be enough for any man; but instead of doing this, Mr. Leeds went on working, put all the money into a big railway scheme, and in time became as great a power in the railway world as he had been in the world of tin plate. Then he—like so many other millionaires—thought of a new wife; and got rid of the old one by the huge bribe of £200,000; and now with all his millions he is dead, leaving behind the younger woman he married instead of his first wife, and one young child.

I don't know what was the age of Mr. Leeds, but I should be surprised to find that he was an old man; millionaires in America usually have worn themselves out before they reach much more than respectable middle age. I have met a great many of them in my time, and I have known few them who were healthy, and fewer still who were happy. Grim, silent, absent-minded, joyless creatures, that is my usual experience of what they are. It is largely due to the fact that most of them have had to begin the work of making money very young—just, in fact, after they have left the common school as the public elementary schools in America is called—and that means that they have not acquired yet the art of living, and especially that portion of it which consists in taking an interest in intellectual things.

WOES OF WEALTH.

Business, and business alone, absorbs their interest as well as their time. When they find themselves on a vacation in Europe or elsewhere they are usually so silent and so dull that you almost pity them, and heartily echo their wish that they were back again at their desks and in their factories; for it is there alone, you can easily see, that they find their pleasure as well as their profit. Health is the last thing they consider—or, at least, used to consider. They gulp down a lunch in a few minutes; they rush back again to their desks; and there they stop the whole day long until evening comes. They retire to their homes; gulp down a hasty dinner; then doze, fagged out and helpless, until it is time to go to bed; and the next day they begin the same weary life again, until at fifty they are old an broken men, with all the power gone to enjoy those millions in the pursuit of which they have spent their lives.

I remember once spending some weeks in London with some friends of mine, who were members of a millionaire family. The father—an Irishman by descent—had begun life in the usual way; that is to say, landed in America penniless, got a job as an engine-driver, saved a little money, then set up in a business, and in time became owner of almost everything in his own line of business in his city—could ride in his own tramways down to his own steamer, and then on to his own railway, and finally, reached a town called after his name. But at sixty he was old and broken, and died long before he was seventy. He could not eat anything in particular, and his family seemed to be afflicted with the same ill-health—one of the ladies never touched any meat, another lived mainly on milk; in fact, a sadder set of people I never knew; and they had countless millions.

A good many people, unasequainted with America, ask how it is that there are so many more millionaires there than in any other country. The answer is quite simple. Take the history of a city like Chicago. Some fifty years or so ago it was a swamp—every bit of the space it covered would be dearly bought for a few hundred pounds. Then some fine day an enterprising and far-seeing man thought that it would be a good site for a city. He built a shanty—some others followed and built a few more shanties; the shanties grew into houses; these into several streets'; business accumulated, the mighty West pouring into this splendid depot—with its great lake almost like a sea, its vast harvests; in time it became the chief centre of the great trades of the world; and so it rose in less than half a century to such a position of prominence and commerce and wealth, that in its central business quarter a foot of land is almost as dear, if not quite as dear, as in the very heart of that City of London, which it has taken us ten centuries to build up. Ten centuries as against seventy years—that is a fair comparison of the rate at which wealth increases in such wise in the United States. Doesn't that explain why men get rich at such a tremendously rapid rate, and why, wealth gigantic and beyond the dreams of avarice, being thus within the reach of any man who has the courage, age, capacity, and strength to win it, the whole vast eighty millions should live in a land of golden dreams and infinite possibilities—in other words, in a mental environment which is practically the same as that of the gambler at Monte Carlo, who sees a man—usually a rich man who doesn't want it—win some thousands of money in as many minutes? I saw this happen once at Monte Carlo; the winner was a Viennese banker—fat, wheezy, common, breathing stertorously like a pug dog or a well-fed pig; and in some ten minutes he won some four or five thousand pounds and though I never staked a franc on the tables in my life, I was not surprised to find myself next morning dreaming of what I should do with four thousand pounds if I, and not that Vienna banker, had made that four thousand pounds in ten or fifteen minutes. And similarly the Americans—especially if they be optimistic, energetic, and ambitious—seeing men around them becoming wealthy almost in a night, go home and dream of their doing the same thing in the same time; and, haunted by this dream, spend themselves in the quest.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF.

This is one of the secrets of why men get so rich and so quickly rich, in America, Another, of course, is their Protective system. Protection, for instance, gave Mr. Leeds his first great chance. He was simply a superintendent of a certain section of Pennsylvania railroads when the late Mr. McKinley passed his famous Tariff Bill. This was the measure which enormously raised the tariff on all goods coming into America. At that time the tin plate of America came mostly from Wales; and Wales produced it at a cheaper price than any part of America. But the McKinley tariff created a heavy duty on foreign tin plate. Leeds was one of the men who saw at once the big chance this gave; he established a tin-plate industry—secure from competition from any other country; he could charge what he liked, and the eight millions he got from the Steel Trust were the result. It is this power of getting all competition from abroad stopped that made the power of creating these big trusts and other combinations of which we hear so much, and which President Roosevelt is trying now to put down. The manufacturer first finds himself getting enormously rich from the absence of competition from abroad; then he thinks of using his vast wealth to crush competition at home; in time he buys up or ruins every competitor; which means that he becomes the one man of the eighty millions of his fellow citizens who controls the supply and the price of this great article of consumption.

The rapidity and the vastness of his wealth now has no limit except the limit set upon the price he exacts by the fact that excessive price may stop or diminish consumption. Becoming in his way an autocrat, the millionaire begins to dream his dreams; for most of these men are dreamers after their fashion. Napolean, with all his hard, practical sense—his intense power of realising facts and figures—was, when he had conquered all Europe, seized with the fatal form of insanity called megalomania, and began to dream of an Empire extending over all Europe and then across Asia; and the end of that dream was death by cancer in a comfortless building in an islet in a lonely ocean. And similarly the multi-millionaire begins to dream of a corner in some great article of primary necessity—wheat or meat—and often in the wildness of these dreams loses fortune and health, and sometimes reason. This is the wearing process which makes the American millionaire so frequently that grim, taciturn, yellow cheeked, and sad individual that I have described.

Mr. Leeds certainly lost health. How do you think this multi-millionaire, for all these vast possessions, died? He was in the Hotel Ritz in Paris—a beautiful caravanserai where you will see all that is distinguished and powerful and wealthy in Paris—Monarchs, Grand Dukes, Cabinet Ministers, great financiers, and all the multitudes of richly dressed and beautiful women that are always to be found in the wake of such magnates. White, rich, and yet chaste in decoration, with everything that the last word in luxury and comfort can suggest—bathrooms attached to every bedroom, with a cuisine prepared by the best "chefs" of France—the Ritz Hotel might well seem to be a haven of rest to the wearied traveller, and to give him an opportunity of seeing all the glories of Paris in the easiest and most enjoyable way. But this poor multi-millionaire had ceased when he got there to have the power of rest or enjoyment; and one fine morning an attack of cerebral apoplexy—the disease which over-mental strain inevitably brings—came; and thus ended all the strain and that power and those millions which so many other human beings so foolishly envied as the one condition necessary to health and to happiness.

There are, of course, millionaires and millonaires. Mr. Carnegie is a millionaire, but he is one of the freshest and most vigorous of men for his age in either England or America. However, he did not leave Scotland till he had acquired the love of literature, which is at once a corrective and solace in life; and he spends his money in cultivating that taste among others; living, besides, half every year in the quietude and health of his home in the Scottish Highlands. Mr. Astor is a millionaire, but then he was born to wealth and never had to hustle for it; and he leads the same life which is led by most Englishmen of wealth and leisure. Mr. Vanderbilt's driving of a coach appears to me a somewhat curious taste; but it is healthy, it is innocent; it brings him and his friends into the open air, and to one of the prettiest and healthiest towns in England, and so far is commendable. Mr. Pierpont Morgan spends a considerable portion of his millions in the collection of the finest spoils that can be yielded by the art galleries and studios of Europe. And so one might go on. This word finally. I have heard that golf which has already done so much for other peoples and other professions, has done something for the American millionaire, and indeed for the American man of business generally. I heard an American publisher once declare that it had added two inches to the American chest. Anyhow it has saved the life of Mr. Rockefeller, though he did not take it up soon enough to save his hair. He is about, I see, to publish his reminiscences. It is a good sign that he thinks his life wants and apologia. I hope he'll be able to make a good case for himself.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whersoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE SECRETARY, JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Chemical Buildings, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 2/9 and 4/6 per bottle.

These medicines were formerly advertised as Dr. Johnson's Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food and Vetarzo Blood Medicine, but the Proprietors, in order to avoid confusion, have altered the titles to those above mentioned. Special Notice stamped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India—TRAMAKER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL IN THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CASE.

In the Bombay High Court, yestesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the appeal was heard of Ramchandar Narayan Mandlik, editor and publisher of the Rombay weekly Marathi newspaper "Vihari," who had been convicted on 23rd June of publishing seditious articles in his paper, and was sentenced on the same day by the Chief Presideney Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S, Aston, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Joseph Baptista, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Branson, Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, in support of the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Baptista stated that the Magistrate should not have referred to the other articles appearing in the accused's paper, and which were put in as exhibits in the Magistrate's Court, to infer the intention of the accused in writing the alleged offending article in his issue of 13th April, headed the "Awakening," which was, properly, speaking the translation of a poem that had been composed by the Italian patriot Mazzini, in which the Italians were exhorted by him as a nation to gain their independence from the Austrians. There was not a single word in it referring either to India or the Indians. There was no finding in the decision that by the publication of the alleged offending article, the object of the accused was to create hatred against the British Government of India. That point would have been tantamount to a finding of fact; instead of confining his finding to the article in dispute, the Magistrate inferred the intention of the writer from his other publications. Again, the Magistrate should have put upon the articles the most innocent interpretations and constructions; he should not have relied on inuendoes, none of which were charged to the accused, nor were proved against him, The articles as well as some others, which had been taken into consideration by the Magistrate to infer intention, were written by correspondents. The exhibits were inadmissible in virtue of the authoritative commentary of Amirali and Woodroff, p. 100, on the Evidence Act. The observations of the learned commentators were that the other passages must bear with sufficient directness on the subject in question, and must relate to a particular matter or occasion; they must not be of a general nature in regard to the interpretration of the conduct of the accused persons.

The Chief Justice: Here the particular question was of sedition against the Government. There was a Full Bench case of Empress vs. Vinayek, in which Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, held that such other writings could be admitted to show intent. Sir Lawrence in that case referred to a case decided by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Mr. Baptista said the writings were not the accused's. This was signed by Chintaman; another was written by Purohit. The revolutionary pamphlet about Russia was found in the accused's possession. As was sent to him; he had not sent for it'

The Chief Justice: The Magistrate is evidently not influenced by it in his judgment.

Mr. Baptista: At all events, he refers to the one about Mustafa Kiamil Pasha, the Egyption Nationalist.

The Chief Justice: Because it relates to India; that is what the writer says, Thus the Magistrate has taken it into consideration.

Counsel quoted Dicey and Justice Fitzerald to show that the law even in Britain was such as to check political agitation; the burden was on the juries to preserve liberty, of which these juries were designated as the bulwarks. Lastly, Mr. Baptista urged, that in the event of their Lordships coming to a conclusion that it was a technical offence, they would be pleased to mitigate the punishment given to the accused; he quoted in support of his request, the remarks passed by Mr. Justice Batty in a case reported in 8 Bom. L. R. 435.

In replying to Mr. Baptista's arguments, Mr. In verarity said, that in this case the question was wh ether the article or the verse in respect of which the accused was charged, was published merely as a piece of versified history, or whether it was not published as an appeal to the Indian people to rise against the British Government. Reading his statement it appeared that he had intended it as an appeal to the people; he announced his policy to be of subverting the present Government; although he had added it was to be by constitutional means. The paper was conducted with the object of securing that change. He, being a graduate of the University, held that poetry was a more appealing kind of literature than prose. Then he gave the character of his paper which was to alter the present Government of India. Looking to Mazzini's works, it appeared that he could not have issued this incantation either in these words, or in anything approaching to it. Mazzini had exhorted the youth of Italy to rise and throw off the yoke of the Austrian foreigners. The piece was not to be found even in his prose, Moreover, they had to look to the heading of the piece—"The Awakening." His readers ought to awake from the lethargy they had been plunged in, and throw off the yoke of the British Government. Nowhere was it shown from either the life or the works of Mazzini, where the verses came in. The point was that the verses had been intentionally published; it was not contended that they had slipped in the paper, either by the negligence or the carelessness of the editor. Therefore, must they know by the other articles, what was the intention of the editor. In the possession of the accased, 201 copies of the life of Kiamil Pasha were found at the time of his arrest: the Pasha died on 10th February last. There were several passages in it, stating that Egypt belonged to the Egyptians; nearly the same form of expression appeared in the verses. It was quite obvious that the writer of that article hated the British Government: he called the Government a curse to the country. It was not in an isolated place that this remark occurred; it was in several passages. The acoused was the writer of the pamphlet; a small one containing only a few pages. Nine copies were found on the accused's table. "How Russians Organised the Rovolutions;" it was printed for "private" circulation. It was an appalling doument,, contemplating murders with cheerful indifference. speeking of the secret mobilisation of the military section; and descanting on the terrorist section, and on explosives. This book was put in as evidence on 26th May: the accused made his statement on 4th June. He had not uttered one word in his statement about this book. About the Life of Kiamil, the accused had sent copies to Government, under the Press Act: this was in the Oriental Translator's evidence. Counsel had forgotten to mention that fact to their Lordships at first, the other articles were of 30th December and of 6th April last. No one would suppose that the one was a letter from Jose ph Mazzini to Charles Albert, until he got to the end of the article. In that letter references to dacoits, jungles, and "Swarajia" (or self-government) occurred; topics hardly likely to occur in an Italian's composition about Italy; but which were applicable only to this country. In Vol. I of Mazzini. p. 58, was the expression "blood calls for blood"; the accused not correctly translated it, "the thirst for blood is laid by blood." This phraseology was altered to suit the conditions and circumstances of India. Really, the second half of the letter was taken from Mazzini; the first half was not from him. The other, exhibit E 1, of 6th April, was by Moreshwar Govind Purohit, who stated himself to be the re-organiser of religious associations; the refrain to his verses was "Friends, Bow to the Land of the Aryas." Shivaji, Bajirao and Ramdas were held forth in them as examples. In Meadows Taylors' "Students' Indian History," it was taught about Shivaji that he exhorted the Hindus to throw off the hated Mahomedan yoke. How, then, could this be said to have been a technical offence committed by the accused? His learned friend had contended it was; but it was no technical offence at all. The paper was devoted to try and subvert the British Government, if it could; it did so under the guise of publishing quotations from Mazzini, but this was a cunning device of his, as the Magistrate had found.

Mr. Baptista replied: The desired change was counsel said, to be brought about not by violence and force, but by constitutional means only; the national spirit was to be awakened by arousing the people from lethargy. In some points he acknowledged, that the actual words of Mazzini did not appear, but his sentiments did. The word "Swarajia" was an Indian term, applicable to the Indian form of Government; it was not a harmful one. Had it been so, it would not have been used by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, in his presidential address in the Congress at Calcutta three years ago, as everyone knew he did. Counsel urged that their Lordships would deal with the accused in the spirit of leniency. laid down by Mr. Justice Batty in 8 B. L. R. 435.

The Chief Justice: We will write our judgment in this case.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN INSOLVENCY.

Fifteen Lakhs of Goods Concerned.

In the Bombay Insolveney Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has delivered judgment in the matter of the petition of Nowroji Sorabji Talati, Hajarimull Multanchand Marwadi, and Dinshaw Sorabji Talati, insolvents. His Lordship held that the Insolvency Act for the Presidency towns should continue to be an Imperial Statute. On the 4th March last M. P. Talati, partner in the insolvents' firm, was called upon to show cause why he should not deliver to the Official Assignee of Bombay, Mr. R. D. Sethna, goods of the value of fifteen lakhs of rupees belonging to the insolvent firm now in possession, or their sale proceeds under Section 26 of the Indian Insolvency Act. Mr. M. P. Talati was in Shanghai. He had presented a petition to the Court to be declared an insolvent and it was held therein that the Bombay Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment, said:—

An important question arises on each of these rules which were argued before me on Wednesday last particularly having regard to the fact that it has been suggested that the proposed New Insolvent Act for Presidency Towns in India shall not be an Imperial Statute. For if I am right in the conclusions I have arrived at, it is highly desirable that the Insolvent Act for Presidency Towns should continue to be an Imperial Statute. On the 4th March, 1908, M. P. Talati was called on to show cause why he should not deliver to the Official Assignee of Bombay goods of the value of 15 lakhs belonging to the Insolvents' Firm, now in his possession, or the sale proceeds thereof under Section 26 of the Indian Insolvent Act. On the same day the same person was ordered to attend the Court for examination under Section 36, and on the 15th April 1908 he, by his constituted attorney, took out a rule calling upon the opposing creditor to show cause why that order should not be set aside. It appears that a firm comprising N. S. Nalati, D. S. Talati and Hajarimull Multanchand filed their petition in this Court on 29th April, 1907, and on that day the usual vesting order was made. M. P. Talati was a partner in that firm and left Bombay for Shanghai in October, 1906. Since then he has been carrying on the firm's business at Shanghai. M. P. Talati presented a petition to this Court to be declared insolvent, but it was held that this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain it. (See 10, Bom. L. R. 84.)

From the Power of Attorney put in at the argument before me it appears that M. P. Talati is a British subject, and it is stated on the opposing creditor's affidavit, and not denied, that there is at Shanghai a Consular Court which has jurisdiction in Insolvency and jurisdiction over M. P. Talati. It also appears on rule and order of the 4th March that they were served on M. P. Talati through "H. B. M.'s Supreme Court for China and Korea at Shanghai."

The 1st question I propose to discuss is whether this Court can order M. P. Talati to deliver over the goods of the firm to the Official Assignee of Bombay. I deal hereafter with the question whether he has any of such goods in his possession in fact. The Act for relief of Insolvent Debtors in India is an Imperial Statute, and it must be borne in mind that "the jurisdiction of such Bombay Court" (and for this purpose an Insolvent Court stands on the same footing) is partly local and partly Imperial, the Imperial nature of the jurisdiction consists in this, that the powers of the Bombay Courts to discharge debtors from their debts extend to all debts wherever contracted, that is to say the discharge of a debtor by a Court exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction in England will discharge a debt contracted by a debtor in one of the Colonies or Colonial States or in India and the provisions as to the vesting of property in the officer appointed to collect and distribute it extend all over the Empire, so that, when a man is made bankrupt by a bankruptcy Court in England, property which he has in the Colonies or Colonial States or in India will become distributable by the English trustee in bankruptcy, who can enforce his title to it". (Vol. II, Laws of England, by Lord Halsbury, *see* Bankruptcy and Insolvency, page 6 and cases there referred to.) By Section 7 of the Indian Insolvent Act all the property of the insolvent whether within the limits of the Charter of the E. I. Co., or without, vests in the Official Assignee. I read the material portion of the Sections. Section 26 of the Indian Insolvent Act would appear to be supplemental to Section 7, for it would certainly be anomalous for one Section to vest all the insolvent's property wherever situate in the Official Assignee and the Act not to contain a Section empowering the Official Assignee to get hold of such property. Now, *in re* Ganeshdas (10 Bom. L. R. 77) it was held that the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors sitting in Bombay has jurisdiction to make an order under Section 26 of the Indian Insolvent Act against a person residing outside the Bombay Presidency. The order asked for then was against a person residing at Amritsar. It will be observed that the Court expressly confined itself to the question before it, i.e., whether the property was situate in British India. But it is generally clear that Mr. Inverarity, who argued the case for the successful Appellants, also put the case on the higher ground that the Insolvent Court would make an order as to the property of the Insolvent wherever situate within the "British Dominions." I quote from "coming to Section 26 of the Act" to "inapplicable to a colony." The Court of Appeal did not express any disagreement with this argument. From this I take it that in this respect the effect of the Indian Insolvent Act is the same as the Bankruptcy Acts in England, Scotland and Ireland under which it is clear that the moveables of the bankrupt whether in England or elsewhere become vested in the trustee or the representative of the creditors. In Story on the Conflict of Laws, p. 333 and 443, 1896, I say "moveables" advisably as they are all that I am concerned with in this case. In my opinion therefore the property of the Insolvents' firm in Shanghai vested in the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Debtors Court in Bombay.

The question then arises can this Court order M. P. Talati to hand over such property to the Official Assignee in Bombay. In my opinion it can, for Sec. 118 of the English Bankruptcy Act (which I read at length) is a reproduction of Section 74 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869 and the J. C. have held that that applies throughout the British Dominions (See Callender Sykes and Co., v. the Colonial Secretary of Lagos and Davies, 1801, A.C. 460) M. P. Talati is a British subject; he is subject to the Insolvent jurisdiction of the Consulate Court at Shanghai and therefore, in my opinion, that Court can order him, if requested so to do by the Insolvent Court of Bombay, to produce all the moveable property, books, papers and documents of the Insolvents' firm that may be in his possession. In England such an order would be of course (see *in re* Trust 30 Ch. D. 119 p. 124) (subject to the law applicable in Shanghai (E. P. Rogers, 16 Ch. D. 665,666.) Although on the affidavits before me it is not possible for me to hold that he has got in his possession property of the value of 15 lakhs of Rupees, still for the fact of his having presented his petition in Insolvency in this Court it is impossible to suppose that he has in his possession none of the moveables, account books, etc. of the firm in which he was a partner. I allowed the Rule to be amended in this respect. The opposing creditor must therefore make an application for such a request to be sent to H B. M's Supreme Court at Shanghai, the terms of which must be submitted to me. Now, as to the order for the examination of the said M. P. Talati I am of opinion that the order can and should be made. "Every British Court with jurisdiction in Bankruptcy or Insolvency is bound to act in aid of and be auxiliary to each other in bankruptcy matters and an order of the Court seeking did with a request to the Court whose aid is sought will be sufficient authority to the latter Court to enable it to exercise in regard to the matter of the request all the jurisdiction which either of the two Courts in question will exercise in regard to similar matters."—Vol, 11, Laws of England, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, p. 319, citing section 118 of Bankruptcy Act 1883 and 1891 A.C. 460.—I see nothing to prevent a commission being issued by this Court for the examination of M. P. Talati, and H. B. M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai making the necessary order for his examination thereunder at the request of the Court of Shanghai. M. P. Talati to come to Bombay to be examined here, having no machinery for that purpose. This request to H. B. M.'s Court at Shanghai will also be submitted to me. The costs of and incidental to the order and rules will be reserved to be dealt with by the Judge who hears the case eventually.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

As the Royal Scots have been suddenly ordered for military service in the City and are consequently unable to keep this week's football engagements, the League management have declared the following games off, viz:—

Wednesday, July 29th, Govt. Telegraphs vs. R Scots "B."

Thursday, July 30th, R. Scots "B" vs. Rovers.

Friday, July 31st, R. Scots "A" vs. R. Scots "B."

These matches will, however, be played after the remaining fixtures on the card are carried out.

One unfortunate result of this sudden call for duty will be, it is feared, that the "B" team will not be able to go to Poona in time to compete in the Richardson Tournament.

SIMLA DOG SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

It has been decided to hold the Simla Dog Show on the 26th September. The "Pioneer" hears the committee is a strong one and that from promises of support received the entries are likely to be numerous.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Lieutenant Nottidge, Royal Engineers, Military Works Services, is transferred from the Derajat Brigade to the 7th (Meerut) Division.

Captain Gascoigne, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 11 Ammunition Column, *vice* Captain Lascelles, transferred to the Home Establishment.

Captain Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

COUNT MANTEUFFEL, a captain of the Russian House Guards, fought a duel with Count Sumarakoff, eldest son of Prince Usupoff, and killed him. The cause of the duel is said to have arisen out of circumstances compromising to the wife of Count Manteuffel.

A COLCHESTER bargeman named Crosby has effected his thirty-fourth rescue of life from drowning. A nine-years-old lad fell into the river Colne at high tide and disappeared from view. Crosby recovered the body, and, aided by a Colchester policeman, applied artificial respiration successfully.

MR. GEORGE RUFFELL, a pioneer of English railways, has died at Brightlingsea, Essex, at the age of 92. He was a land surveyor and estate agent, and in the early days of railway promotion was engaged in surveying for new lines. In this connection he surveyed the route from Birmingham to London.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY IN BEING.

An Encouraging Example.

A correspondent sends us the following very interesting letter describing a Territorial camp in the North of England, which, he thinks, may well be published at this moment for the encouragement of the others. We entirely agree with him writes the "Westminster" and have great pleasure in printing it exactly as he sends it:

You will be interested (says the writer) to hear how the Territorial Army scheme is panning out in practice. This brigade, if not the first in the country, is, at all events, the first in the North of England to go under canvas for its annual training, and if its experience can be taken as any criterion for the future, the scheme must be pronounced an unqualified success.

The men have been most orderly; disciplinary troubles have been practically nil; and a general keenness has been shown which is positively astonishing. For instance, there are five battalions under canvas, each of which has been compelled to spend two entire nights bivouacking and doing night operations. Last year I understand that the Brigadier did not think it advisable to send the men out for a single night, and on this point he was in complete agreement with commanding officers. This year he had no hesitation whatever on the point, and, so far from there being any grousings on the part of the troops at the increased amount of work expected from them, there has only been one complaint and that from a battalion which on medical grounds had to forgo its turn on account of the wet, and accordingly applied for permission to go out on a fine night, and so be on the same footing as everyone else—an application which, I think you will agree, was equally creditable to both officers and men.

Then, again, the percentage of the enrolled strength that have come up for annual training is extremely satisfactory. The Field Ambulance have only 3 men away out of 107, and the Army Service Corps 4 out of 75; whilst most of the battalions have 90 per cent. of their strength, and no unit goes as low as 80. Further, the vast majority of these men have come [up for fifteen days—not sight, as hitherto—and the additional knowledge thus acquired is, I suppose, almost incalculable. The spirit has been rather to jeer at the man who did not stay, out the whole period of training unless, of course, it was known his employers would not suffer him to remain out longer. Doubtless, the many strikes in the North have been a factor in some cases in enabling men to stay for the full period of fifteen days, but in certain circumstances they have had an adverse effect, as the unions concerned would only issue strike-pay on condition that the recipient drew pay from no other source. So much for zeal. Now as regards discipline. There has been no serious crime of any sort. Greater restrictions have, however, been placed on the men, as, for instance, no man has been allowed in the town, unless on duty, before four o'clock. In previous years, I understand, such an order would have given rise to considerable discontent, but this year the men realise that, as they are paid, more is expected of them, and the situation has been accepted without a murmur. Hitherto the Volunteer gave something for nothing; this year the Territorial gives something for something, and he has realised he must play up accordingly. Take the camp itself. Since the troops marched in last Saturday week there has been an improvement in their general soldierly bearing and method of going about things that is positively astonishing—and this, too, although they included quite a considerable percentage of recruits, some of whom had never even had a rifle in their hands before their arrival in camp. The camp is kept scrupulously clean, and would do credit to most brigades of Regulars—a condition only attained by each and all not only realising but carrying out what is necessary. The whole camp "carries on" without friction, smoothly and without slackness developing. Again and again one cannot help noticing how perfectly happy every one seems, each man taking a good share of work and only a modicum of relaxation. The old picnic days are gone; the goal of efficiency seems to be the object aimed at.

The same spirit of keenness pervades all ranks of the Royal Engineers of the Division. They have, I think, an even more remarkable record than the Infantry. Their establishment is two Field Companies and one Divisional Telegraph Company, and they have actually trained in camp 98 per cent. of that establishment. Eighty per cent. of these have done fifteen days' training, and their day's work has averaged seven hours. Although their organisation was only settled three weeks before going into camp, and the men paraded with their sections for the first time at the station, everything has worked perfectly smoothly. For training, a position a mile long has actually been put into a state of defence, the trenches dug being mostly 4ft. 6in. deep and augmented by communication and support trenches. Emplacements have been prepared for Maxim-guns, and the field of fire theoretically thought out and prepared. As there is a considerable number of hedges and brushwood growths it would be impracticable, save at some what great expense, to carry theory into execution, but except for this there is nothing theoretical in the fire-trenches—as, indeed, you would find were you to come to see them. Next week another brigade will be here undergoing its training, and 400 men will actually fill these trenches whilst an opposing force endeavours to assault them. In addition every Royal Engineer has had two days at trestle-bridging and two days at barrel-pier-bridging—four days in all—no fewer than ten bridges, each of 160ft. span, having been built and dismantled in order to carry this out.

A word about the Army Service Corps. I have seen the company just being raised at Hull, and found it to be composed of men of very good class. For instance, one man who had joined as a private in the Supply has, I am told, £50,000 to his credit. He is a retired butcher—having made his pile rapidly and now having nothing to do with the trade—but the fact that that class of man is attracted by the new Army scheme speaks for itself. A man with his knowledge is just the sort of fellow who is wanted for a master-butcher.

Again, a certain A.S.C. Company who put in their fortnight's training here had quite a smart wagon-dismounting team. Not as good as you see at the Naval Military Tournament, of course, but still very good. These were asked to give a display at the Ripon Agricultural Show, a request the commanding officer acceded to, to the no small profit of the individual members of the team.

The men were pleased, the public were pleased, and, incidentally, a good recruiting advertisement was effected. In this connexion I cannot help thinking that when the Volunteer realises how much keenness there is in the Territorial Army he will be more than sorry he did not transfer when he had the opportunity.

THE Government of Madras have directed that the School Final Examination of the Bombay Presidency shall in future be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examiuation of the Madras University, for the purposes of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Chamber matter for disposal.

92-05 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and others, Craigie L and O.
Not to be taken up before 12-30 at earliest.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-06 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

404-08 Pestonji R and K, Sassoon Solomon Somekh vs Persian Ezra Abdulla and another.
For further directions and hearing.

449-07, 450-07 Ardeser H D and Co, Soonabai widow vs Tribhawandas Narotamdas Malvi and others, Matubhoy J and M.

References for hearing and final disposal.

60 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government. Kashinath Bapuji Korba. Little and Co.

4 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. P. S. Nunes and another. Little and Co.

52 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government vs. Joan Albert Valles. Little and Co. and Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

115 & 178 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bertholdes John Keny Little and Co.

8, 9 and 10—Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda and another Ardeser H D and Co.

36 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and John de Souza and others Little and Co.

6 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Govind Dasarath Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and B Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

337-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

303-08 Dapktary F. and D. Bhojabhai Allarakhia and others vs Parbhudas Keshavji Jehangir G. and B.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Junchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Jupersan.

405-07 Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

310-05 Wadia G and Co, Rustomji Jahangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal, Mulla and M.

634-07 Kanga and P, Sohrab Festonji vs Mariambibi, F P Pavri.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.

711-07 Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishunker K and G part heard. (Commercial Cause.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

601-05 Captain and V. Esmailji Oomerji vs Haji Mujan valad Baloo Mujan Pathan, Chitnis and M.

Long Causes.

522-06 Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06 Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhottoo Nanu and others Daphtary. F and D.

738-04 Edjelow G W and Co. R N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04 Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

739-05 Ardeer H D and Co Balla Sadashiv Waghmaray vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Nathu Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297- Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koor vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.

397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jehangir Miya vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.

218-07—Bhaishunker K and G Nanji Hariram and another vs Mithabai widow and others Madhavji K and C.

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Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	28	7	p. m.	17	43
Teheran ...	28	1	20 p. m.	1	5
Suez	29	2	15 p. m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Sorakim interrupted (28-7-08).

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

THE SITUATION.

WE take it the *Times* meant well in publishing its ridiculous leader on the little unpleasantness we have had in the past few weeks, and wished to reassure our friends at Home. For that we are grateful, as no doubt very extraordinary rumours have reached them, just as extraordinary andas unfounded as many which have been in circulation concerning us in India. Of course the men on the spot are able to deal promptly with any emergency, and efficaciously too. So there is no need to ask for assistance or advice from outside. Probably, too, it was on the strength of alarmist reports that the 6th Australian Infantry, of which Sir George Clarke is Honorary Colonel, made its gallant offer to His Excellency. It was not for general service in India that the Australians volunteered, but to assist their Colonel in the work of restoring order in Bombay. Had it been possible to accept the offer we do not doubt these men would have proved of infinite service and would have shown us how to handle a mob, though they would probably have preferred a stock-rider's whip to the rifle and bayonet, and more probably that instrument would have proved efficacious. For oriental disorders oriental treatment is desirable, and the Russian knout was doubtless evolved out of disturbances such as those we are so patiently enduring in Bombay. But we do not need outside help of any kind. All that we would ask for is that His Majesty's Ministers will refuse to answer absurd questions from irresponsible Members of Parliament and will discontinue the pensions of retired Government servants who prate in their dotage about things which no longer concern them. These two classes of enemies to India should be sternly suppressed; and if it were possible to restrict the operations of certain journalistic enterprises to the distribution of cheap literature, and prevent their publication of impertinent tirades on the administration of Indian provinces, we should have further cause for thankfulness.

Was ever more arrant and untimely nonsense written than that attributed to the *Times* wherein it "urges the Bombay Governmrnt to change its methods of control and not to leave the city merely in charge of the Commissioner of Police for the greater part of the year?" The article was apparently written by someone who believes the Government is on the heights of Mahableshwar at the present moment and spends the bulk of its time there. This is not the time to discuss the Mahableshwar question. That can very well be left for the present. Government, in Poona, was quite near enough for all practical purposes, and whether Government is here or there the maintenance of law and order rests with the Commissioner of Police. Always provided we have a capable Commissioner, that his force is efficiently officered and that he is not bound down hand and foot with red tape and strict injunctions what he is not to do, we should ask nothing better than that the city be left in charge of the Commissioner of Police the whole year round. It may be we shall some day have to enquire when the recommendations of the Police Commission are to be carried out in Bombay; and it may be shown that it is unnecessary they should. But we protest against the gratuitous aspersion implied in the latter part of the telegram. It is neither justified nor helpful. We are glad the Governor came down to Bombay to see for himself the exact condition of things. It is an admirable resolution of his to stay until order is restored, and we welcome the publication of his Public Proclamation of Tuesday. But the very fact of his being here must increase the responsibility and anxiety of the Police and, it may be, led indirectly to a magistrate's hesitation to give the order to fire. We do not know; but if in His Excellency's judgment the Police force is not capable of grappling with such disturbances and of restoring peace and order, if it be held that it has failed either in its preventive or detective functions, we may expect it to be strengthened. We are somewhat disappointed that no arrests of the ring-leaders of these disturbances, the wire-pullers, and the rich men who have fed them, have been made, but it may be these individuals are known to the Police and will be brought to justice all in good time.

Yesterday's heavy rainfall may be accounted a dispensation of Providence. It had a good effect, but the restoration of order must of necessity be a slow process where the utmost clemency in the treatment of misguided people has been enjoined and troops, reluctantly performing police duties, are denied the employment of their arms except in the greatest emergency. But we hope much from the concluding announcement in the Proclamation, if that precept be fully and faithfully observed. "Government expect that all sober citizens will assist in restoring order, in contradicting false rumours and in bringing back peace and prosperity to the city." A beginning in that direction was made at the close of last week, and we believe a continuation of voluntary effort will be productive of good results. There are many critics, some of them men in prominent positions, who believe that the appeal to sober citizens and the employment of the services of Marathi-speaking officials in reasoning with the people, may be misconstrued. But these are the people who do not appreciate their responsibilities or the responsibilities of those in authority over us, the people who would utilise a Nasmyth hammer to kill mosquitoes, the people who prefer the mailed fist and would use the rifle instead of a blunt-edged sword. But by all means dispel false rumours and vindictive lies which lead to disturbances. A soft answer turneth away wrath, and if that soft answer be occasionally inconsistent with the eternal verities in the opinion of interested parties, or if it contain too much truth—well, it does not do to be squeamish in times such as these. It is easier to sit and criticise than to set to and work, and if comparisons are made between what might have been and what is, what matter? The work to be done is to restore order, and the Governor's Proclamation lays down how it can and must be done. All sober citizens are expected to assist to pull together, and no sober citizen will stand in the way of his neighbour, whether he approves of his method of handling the rope or not.

TABRIZ. At last the Shah has determined to make a serious effort to suppress the revolt in Azerbeijan, and Reuter has informed us that he has sent three thousand good troops to Tabriz. The Nasr-es Sultaneh and the troops under him will find the subjection of this province a very hard nut to crack, for its people are very hardy, and the most resolute and warlike elements of the entire population of Persia are drawn from it. Its fertility and resources are such that it is called the Germany of Northern Iran. It may be said without much exaggeration that at Tabriz will be decided the present struggle between the Shah and the Reform party, and that the key of the situation lies in this city rather than at Teheran, the nominal capital. Tabriz is the commercial capital and the most important town in the Shah's dominions from its position in the north and its wealth and resources. In population Teheran alone of all Persian towns exceeds it, and it possesses as many as two hundred thousand inhabitants. It is the largest commercial emporium in Persia and all the most frequented trade-routes pass through it. Earthquakes are very frequent in that locality and have ravaged Tabriz mercilessly from time to time. In one earthquake in the eighteenth century so many as eighty thousand persons perished. During the last two centuries it has been completely destroyed five times over. It is natural that such a city, so relentlessly persecuted by nature, should have a ruinous and mean aspect. Its streets are narrow, its houses very low, scarcely more than one storey high, and it has few striking buildings left. The town is full of ruins of its past greatness as a great frontier town bearing the brunt of every foreign invader from the earliest times, Arab, Seljuk, Ottoman, Russian, by turns.

If it had not possessed commercial importance Tabriz would have fallen indeed. Much of the trade with Russia, India, Turkey and the Black Sea passes through it, and it is moreover the seat of extensive textile industries especially silk. Princess Zobide who figures so often in the Arabian Nights and became the wife of the famous Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, is intimately connected with Tabriz, and indeed it received its name according to a local tradition from her. She was cured of a persistent fever by its salubrious climate, and hence gave the name Tab-riz or "Fever-expelling" to the place. Lord Curzon however favours the derivation from 'tab' warm, and 'riz,' to flow, thus connecting it with hot springs which flow in its neighbourhood. In the seventeenth century it was very flourishing, and Tavernier, the well-known traveller, speaks of money trolling about this place more than in any other part of Asia." Another famous traveller of the same time, Sir John Chardin, speaks in equally high terms. "I did not see many palaces or magnificent houses at Tabriz. But there are the fairest bazaars that are in any place of Asia. And it is a lovely sight to see their vast extent, their largeness, their beautiful domes and the arches over them; the number of people that are there all the day long and the vast quantities of merchandise with which they are filled. The piazza of Tabriz is the most spacious piazza that ever I saw in any city of the world and far surpasses that of Ispahan." And Chardin estimated its population to be over half a million—no doubt a great exaggeration. At the beginning of the last century Tabriz had declined a good deal and its population in 1812 was estimated at 50,000 only by Morier the famous creator of Haji Baba. But during the long peace that succeeded the Russian war of 1827 it throve again, and soon numbered a hundred thousand inhabitants, and now it contains even more than double this number. The famous prophet of modern Iran, the Bab, the founder of Babism, was shot at Tabriz in 1850. With its ruined tower more than a hundred feet high a curious and barbarous old custom was associated. From the top of it faithless wives used to be hurled down, till once a hapless victim, sustained by her inflated petticoats as by a parachute, descended unharmed on to the ground below! From that time this barbarous custom was discontinued, perhaps because the safe descent was considered a proof of the innocence of the victim who had passed through the ordeal.

AN EDUCATIONIST ON INDIA. In view of the serious attacks upon Indian education which were quoted by us in our review of Sir Henry Craik's new book, "Impressions of India," many readers will perhaps wonder what are Sir Henry Craik's qualifications for his trenchant dogmatising upon this delicate subject. Sir Henry Craik, although unknown outside the educational sphere, certainly knows what he is talking about when on the subject with which his active life has been bound up. Sir Henry has now retired from official work, but he follows all educational movements with great keenness. He is a Glaswegian by birth, and received his early education in the Scottish city. Like many other ambitious Scots, Henry Craik proceeded to Oxford, taking honours in Classics and History at Balliol. [illegible] with the English and Scottish educational service, ending up with the secretaryship of the Scottish Education Department at Whitehall. He has written books upon education and history; while, in his literary moments, he worships at the shrine of Swift. Sir Henry is a notable Scotsman, but, like most exiles from the north, the bonnie banks and braes have failed to lure him in his grey days.

COLONEL Harris, I. M. S., has arrived at Simla, where he officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, vice Bate, proceeding on three months' leave. Colonel Drury, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, officiates for Colonel Harris during that officer's deputation in the Punjab.

MAJOR W. P. BRETT, R. E., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Military Works.

IT is expected that the Honours List for the Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions will be published at home within the next fortnight.

THE Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have decided to establish a Survey Training School, at Dacca.

THE District Boards, of the Orissa Division, have been allowed the privilege of recommending a person for nomination to the Bengal Legislative Council, in the place of the Hon'ble Jogendra Chandra Ghose whose term of office expires on the 2nd October next.

BREVET COLONEL T. JERMYN is gazetted Assistant Quartermaster General, Chief of the Staff's Division, Simla, vice Colonel Cox, and Brevet Colonel F. C. Colonel to be Assistant Adjutant-General vice Brevet Colonel W. G. Hamilton, vacated.

A SERIES of special Monsoon classes has been inaugurated. Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., will deliver a course of eight lectures on "Home Nursing" at the Y. W. C. A., every Wednesday at 5-30. A knowledge of this subject is most useful in any country and especially necessary in India where medical aid is not always obtainable on the spot.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, Member of the Council for Commerce and Industry, leaves Simla on tour to-day and will be at Calcutta 1st to 6th August; Madras, 8th to 12th; Ootacamund, 14th to 16th; Dharwar, 19th and 20th; Poona, 21st to 23rd; Bombay, 24th to 28th; Nagpar, 29th to 31st, and returns to Simla on 2nd September.

TOWARDS the end of June last, Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor and publisher of the Marathi weekly newspaper called the "Vihari," was sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on conviction of a charge of publishing seditious articles in his paper. An appeal from the sentence was heard before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton in the High Court yesterday, but judgment was reserved.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE CONTINUATION OF PEACE.

The German Money Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 10.

Certain recent occurrences had the effect on many minds within and without the frontiers of the German Empire to look forward for the outbreak of war. By this time all anxiety has been dispelled, as a variety of re-assuring symptoms point in another direction.

Foremost among these signs of peace is the official announcement that the German Navy will hold its summer Manœuvres far away in the Atlantic. It is argued that the authorities would have taken good care to keep the German Fleet together in the German Ocean if they would share the general anxiety of a threatening war. For it is obvious that the German Navy could not risk the possibility of being caught at a great distance from her basis of operation at the outbreak of hostilities. As on account of its comparative inferiority to the Navies of the most probable combination of opponents a defensive strategy is the only chance for a success, the utmost limitation of the field of action and the closest touch with her basis of operation would be indispensable, if the authorities were aware of war clouds in the sky. Thus the Naval Manœuvres in the Atlantic are justly considered as conclusive proof of a preservation of peace.

Secondly the Stock Exchanges are taken as reliable indicators of a peaceful development. At nearly all centres of commerce the quotations for Government stock are at present higher than six months ago, and they would be more reassuring still, if not the long list of recent attractive offers had directed the capital of intending investors into new channels. In Germany the summer months are always times of stagnation on the stock exchanges, as the wealthy classes are wont to travel or take rest in some watering place. This year the Exodus from the business centres has assumed quite extraordinary dimensions on account of the long spell of hot weather in the month of June. It is therefore all the safer to argue that quotations would be much lower if serious political fears were entertained in business circles. Thirdly

WE MAY REST ASSURED

that at present no other power, with the exception of France, could have the slightest interest of entangling the German Empire into warlike complications. For in case of victory Germany would under present circumstances easily get such a lasting Hegemony over Continental Europe that many a State would feel oppressed thereby. On the other hand a victory of France would mean a disturbance of peace for many years to come. The history of France is a clear indication of what we ought to expect from such a turn of the scales. The three culmination points of modern French history were the times of Lewis XIV, Napoleon I and Napoleon III. Under the reign of these Sovereigns wars never ceased. Within the 18 years of his reign Napoleon III plunged Europe into three frightful wars, besides his numerous oversea adventures, notably the Mexican one. The present German Emperor looks already back upon a longer reign than that of Napoleon III; but he has not yet carried on a single war in Europe and it may be confidently looked upon to go to war for many years to come.

But predictions of this kind are always expressions of a reasonable expectation, not of absolute certainty. On account of the explosive nature of the French national character sudden outbursts of popular passion at a time when they are least called for, are always imaginable. It is obvious that Germany despite the peaceable mood proved in the last 38 years could not sit still under a humiliating provocation, as little as it did so in 1870, when Benedetti approached the King of Prussia on the promenade at Ems on July 13th. The two speeches of the German Emperor at Doberitz and Brunsbuttel were timely reminders in that sense. They were warnings that could not be overlooked; but they could not be interpreted as threats by anyone who is aware of the signs of the time.

ABSINTH IN SWITZERLAND.

On Sunday, July 5th, the people of the Swiss Confederation decided by an overwhelming majority for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and importation of Absinth on Swiss soil. Thereby a question has been decided that in the Romance Cantons of the Republic, especially at Geneve and in Vaud (Waadt) was fiercely fought about for years between the "Absinthists" and the "Abstinentists." Among the German population of Switzerland who know Absinth only from hearsay, doubts were expressed whether it was justifiable to prohibit this peculiar beverage while all other distilled alcoholic drinks as well as wine, beer and whisky were allowed without any legal limitation.

The reason is derived from the alarming effect of the green "pick-me-up" upon the nervous system of the consumers. Whereas formerly it was the general conviction that with a sufficient admixture of water, Absinth could not be considered worse than other kinds of brandy or even whisky, quite another opinion prevails now. It is not yet so long ago that the famous French writer Alfred de Musset could with general approval praise the exhilarating effect of his beloved Absinth, calling it the "Green Muse" and an invaluable source of poetic inspiration. Even now the "heure de l'absinthe" is a recognised institution in Paris, meaning the time from 4 to 6 p.m when friends meet for a chat as in England at the "five o'clock tea." But the more the custom spread with the French provincial population the clearer it became that certain volatile essences contained in the green alcoholic spirit have not only an intoxicating effect comparable to that of other drinks but unconsciously excite the drinker to acts of brutality and lead to epileptic fits as well as to a state of criminal insanity. Thus the great French criminalistic authority M. Bertillon warned his compatriots: "You abhor murder, well, then you ought to prohibit absinthe that leads to acts of murder." The formidable increase of verdicts for murder and manslaughter in France is traced back to the spread of the custom of the "heure de l'absinthe". Against 163 convictions for murder in 1901 we find 274 in 1905; and of these not less than 67 were perpetrated by juvenile persons at the age from 16 to 21, when the nervous system has least power of resistance against alcoholic poison. What the latter figure means, is plain from the statistics. The number of people at the age from 16 to 21 is only one eighth of the adult population of France. It would be bad enough, if a proportionate number of convictions for murder viz., 34 cases, would fall on those years, because the struggle for existence does not yet exist for many people at that age. Instead we find nearly the double number, 67. As thoughtful people at Geneve and in Vaud noticed a similar increase of acts of violence in consequence of the adoptation of the French green drink, such a drastic measure of popular legislation has been resorted to.

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

With remarkable velocity the stringency of the money market in Germany turned towards the end of the second quarter into a state of ease as it has been quite unknown here during the last three years. Quite suddenly the urgent applications for credit on bills of exchange of which the banks complained in their annual Reports were reduced to a minimum, and already offers of money find a tardy response. Within the half year private discount fell from 6 to 2 3/4 percents, and so widespread is already the confidence in the continuation of this affluence that another lowering of the Bank's rate of discount by at least 1/2 percent is expected as a certainty. The sudden transformation went together with an enormous issue of new stock, especially of indentures during the first half of 1908. Its amount is calculated at 100 million pounds or nearly eight times the amount of the previous six months. The bonds issued by German municipalities stand in the foreground of these emissions, and it is worth noticing that at the Municipal Congress at Munich a calculation was made that the 45 large cities in the German Empire, i. e., those of more than 100,000 inhabitants will for some years to come regularly apply for 12 1/2 million Ltr of new money for carrying on the great enterprises engaged at. For the present the capital wanted is readily forthcoming; in no case was there need to resort to public subscription as syndicates of banks accommodated all municipal applicants at satisfactory terms. This is one of the reasons why the Berlin Stock Exchange has arrived at that stagnation of which even London has to complain.

If we seek for an explanation of this sudden change, we must point in the first place to psychological factors. Following the experience of other countries the conviction gained at last ground in Germany that the times of prosperity were definitely over and that after the go-ahead period of industrial development the danger of overstraining the financial strength of the country was close at hand. The general conviction that we have been overtrading served as a remedy. Not only the reserve of the public that formerly used to invest its savings in industrial shares, but also the economic policy of the Imperial Bank that perseveringly kept the German rate of discount so much higher than that of other countries led to a gradual fall of quotations which in its turn, induced people rather to deposit their money with the banks than to seek new investments. The high rate of discount attracted also money from Paris and London on drafts or for Government bonds sold abroad. At any rate the quick recovery of the German money market to its normal state proves the high elasticity of German economical life. At the beginning of this year few people believed in the possibility of things righting themselves so quickly, and the forecasts of some large banking corporations in this direction were sceptically received in the ranks of German capitalists.

A JUBILEE OF DARWINISM.

On July 1st exactly fifty years have passed, since Charles Darwin in conjunction with Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace first announced to the world his famous theory on the origin of species by means of natural selection. The Linnean Society of London has celebrated this fiftieth anniversary by an extraordinary Meeting in the rooms of the Institute of Civil Engineers and by conferring seven Medals on the most meritorious promotors and expounders of Darwin's doctrines. It was gratifying that two of the original companions of Darwin, Dr. Wallace and Sir Joseph Hooker, despite their high age of 85 and 91 respectively, could attend the celebration and personally receive their Medals. Of the five remaining ones two more were conferred on English men of science, Dr. Francis Galton and Sir R. Ray Lankester, while three were bestowed on the German celebrities Ernst Haekel, August Weismann and Edward Strasburger.

HISTORICAL SCIENCES CONGRESS.

From the 6th to the 12th of August the third International Congress for Historical Sciences will be held at Berlin. The Programme of Proceedings and Transactions announces six General Meetings for which the hours from noon to 2 p.m. are reserved (with 12 papers to be read) and a much larger number of meetings of the 8 different Sections, for which already 166 papers in German, English, French and Italian are tabulated. The Inaugural Paper will be read by the new American Ambassador in Berlin Mr. David J. Hill about "The Ethical Function of the Historian." Mr. Hill had already promised his paper before his appointment to Berlin was talked of. Indeed by his admirable Biography of Washington published in 1877, and by his Commentary on the Life and Work of Hugo Grotius, that appeared six years ago, as well as by his politico-historical pamphlets written in English and German the new Ambassador of the United States has long been one of the best known American learned authors in Germany. Besides him we find in the list of the General Meetings also Sir Frederick Pollock with a paper on "Government by Committees in England" and the famous Conservator of Egyptian Antiquities and Director of the Museum at Bulaq, M.G. Maspero. Among the eight Sections the first is reserved for Oriental History. In it Dr. von Lecoq of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum is to read a paper on his travels and labours in Chinese Turkestan, and Professor Sellin of Vienna University will sum up the results of recent excavations regarding the pre-Israelitic History of Palestine. In the Second Section (Greek and Roman History) Mr. B.P. Grenfell of Oxford will speak on "Excavations for Papyri at Oxyrhynchus". Of very great variety are the subjects announced for the Third Section, viz., Political History of the Middle Ages and Modern Times. We mention as probably most interesting a French Professor's paper on the connection of the colonial policy of France in the 18th century with her political relations with the Continental powers, an Englishman's description of Normandy under William the Conqueror, and two papers by German specialists on the early life of Prince Bismarck. The fourth Section on the history of Civilisation in the Middle Ages and Modern Times has, on account of the numerous papers sent in, been subdivided into a general and a special class for the history of natural science. That such a split was necessary, is all the more remarkable, because three independent Sections are devoted to Legal and Economical History, to Sacred History and to Archæology and the History of Fine Arts. Not a single paper announced so far refers to the wars of the past or military affairs, if we except a Greek Professor's paper on the battlefield of Sellasia where a decision was given 2129 years ago. It will be admitted that the Historians who have often been honoured with the epithet of Prophets looking back, could not meet under more pacific auspices. The Honorary Secretary Dr. Caspar, 17 Kaiser-Allee, Berlin, sends particulars about membership and details of organization on application.

L. ASCH.

AMONGST the names submitted to the executive of the Liberal Association as prospective candidate for Swansea, in succession to Sir George Newnes, is stated to be that of Professor Lee Smith, who is credited with advanced Liberal views.

SPEAKING at the Church Schools' Emergency League garden party, held at Wentworth Hall, Mill Hill, the Bishop of Osaka said that the question of religious teaching in the schools of England was a national and not a political one, and he urged Churchmen to fight on for their schools. "We want," he said, "expression, not suppression, in the essentials of faith."

TILAK'S TRIAL.

ENGLISH FRIENDS OF SEDITION.

Dr. Rutherford to the Front.

A SHARP REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Buchanan, replying to Dr. Rutherford, who suggested that Lord Morley should advise the remission of a portion of Tilak's sentence, declared that such action was impossible and Government would stultify themselves by traversing the verdict and prosecution which they themselves had instituted.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Departure from Reval.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Prolonged conferences have taken place between President Fallieres, the Tsar and their Foreign Ministers.

LONDON, JULY 29.

President Fallieres left Reval yesterday, after exchanging the most cordial farewells with the Tsar and Tsaritsa.

OPIUM TRADE IN HONGKONG.

Local Government Reticent.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Colonel Seely, speaking in the House of Commons last night, in reference to the criticisms of the Government's action with regard to the opium question in Hongkong, said that the Government did their best to get the views of those conversant with the questions here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the authorities at Hongkong before the announcement of the Government policy. In carrying out that policy, the Government would act throughout with the advice of the Governor.

He trusted that he would be able to satisfy the House that the best opinion in Hongkong and that of the Governor coincided with the opinion of the Imperial Government.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Changes at Rome and Stockholm.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Sir James Rennell Rodd, British Minister to Sweden, has been appointed Minister at Rome, and Sir Cecil Spring Rice succeeds him at Stockholm.

NAVAL SQUADRON FOR THE CAPE.

Adding Dignity to the National Convention.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A squadron of four first class armoured cruisers under Sir Percy Scott will visit South Africa in the Autumn during the sitting of the National Convention.

During the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely stated that the Government would take every step to render due dignity to the occasion.

LATER.

Several papers congratulate Mr. McKenna on his solution of the alleged friction between Sir Percy Scott and Lord Charles Beresford by despatching the former to South Africa.

A PEACE CONGRESS DEMONSTRATION.

The Rivalry of Armaments.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A Peace Congress Demonstration was held in Queen's Hall last night.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who spoke, deprecated the mutual rivalry in armaments between Great Britain and Germany. It was deplorable, he said, that two such great progressive nations were unable to establish a good understanding.

DINIZULU'S SALARY.

Opposition Support for the Government.

LONDON, JULY 29.

During the debate last night all the Opposition speakers approved of the Government's action in paying Dinizulu's salary which had been stopped by the Natal Government.

IN the Canadian Parliament recently Colonel Hughes referred to the large influx of Chinese and Japanese into British Columbia, and urged the Government to be very careful what people they naturalised. They should, above all, be said, be people loyal to the Empire. The Ministers made no comment on these observations.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

Great Damage to Shipping.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

A severe typhoon took place yesterday at Hongkong, doing much damage to the shipping.

The Chinese passenger steamer "Ying King" foundered and three hundred on board are missing.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Destroyer "Whiting" went ashore in the typhoon at Hongkong. She is lying in a bad position and is being lightened.

Thousands of Chinese were drowned at Canton by the swamping of native craft.

H. M. S. "Robin" and the French gunboats "Argus" and "Vigilante" broke adrift and sustained considerable damage.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

Amendment by the Lords.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The House of Lords has adopted an amendment moved by Lord Cromer in the discussion on the Old Age Pensions Bill, limiting the operation of the Bill to seven years, on the ground of the liability entailed on the country.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

Negotiations Fallen Through.

GOVERNMENT INDIGNANT.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A telegram from Adelaide states that the South Australian loan of £2,000,000, which was negotiated with Lloyd's Bank, has fallen through owing to Mr. Jenkins, the Agent-General, not signing the agreement on the appointed day.

The Government is indignant and contemplates an enquiry into the matter. Meanwhile it will not accept Mr. Jenkins' resignation.

THE U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Independent Party's Representative.

MR. HISGEN NOMINATED.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Despatches from Chicago state that the Convention of Mr. Hearst's Independence party has nominated Mr. Hisgen for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Eighteen horses started for the Stewards' Cup. The race was won by a neck, three quarters of a length separating the second and third horses.

The betting at the start was 20 to 1 Elmstead, 9 to 2 Poor Boy, and 100 to 7 Mercutio.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

The race for the Stewards' Cup run at Goodwood resulted as follows:—

Elmstead	1
Poor Boy	2
Mercutio	3

OTHER STARTERS.—Master Hopson, Desespoir, Billidere, My Pet II, Romney, Maleur, Temeraire, Quelpart, Sungauge, Woolley, Southanan, Cornubian, Cinder Path, Gen, Stosel, and French Partridge.

Starting Prices.—20 to 1 against Elmstead; 9 to 2 against Poor Boy; and 100 to 7 against Mercutio.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

The race for the Goodwood Plate was run this afternoon, with the following result:—

Asticot	1
Mercredi	2
Pillo	3

Fourteen ran.

The race was won by a neck, one length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was:—

10 to 1 against Asticot.
5 to 1 ,, Mercredi.
8 to 1 ,, Pillo.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Northamptonshire has beaten Philadelphia by five wickets.

Kent has beaten Gloucestershire by eight wickets.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of 11th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 24th instant.

THE death is reported, at Mussoorie, of Sirdar Ranjitsingh, Chief of the small State of Kalsia, near Umballa, after a brief illness. The Sirdar was only 28 years old. He leaves a young son to succeed him, but there will, necessarily, be a prolonged minority, before the boy is old enough to be placed in charge.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Universal Rejoicings.

MINISTER OF POLICE DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Sultan took the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution yesterday, in the presence of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, swearing on the Koran.

LATER.

The aspect of Constantinople has completely changed.

Vendors of newspapers and patriotic pamphlets and flyleaves are doing a great business, while stump speeches in a patriotic vein are to be heard in all directions.

Izzet Pasha has departed to Syria and Hamdi Bey, Minister of Police, has been dismissed upon the demand of the Reformers.

The Grand Vizier yesterday addressed a crowd in front of the Porte advising moderation and adding that the Sultan was gratified at their patriotic sentiments.

CONCILIATION BOARDS

Meeting in India.

INDIAN RAILWAYS REPRESENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The question of Conciliation Boards for Indian Railways is still under discussion and meetings of representatives of various railways was recently held in London, at which the Government Director of Railways was also present. The East India, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Bengal-Nagpur, the Bengal and North-Western, the Madras and Southern Mahratta, the Burma, the Assam-Bengal and Rohilkhund, and the Kumaon Railways were represented at the meeting, at which the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That representatives of the above railways consider that antecedent to the introducing of Conciliation Boards in India, it is essential that Government shall provide means by legislation or otherwise which shall protect the public from strikes without reasonable notice, and that such notice shall be accompanied by a full statement of the grievances alleged."

The Chairman of the East Indian Railway was requested to communicate this resolution to the Secretary of State and to enquire whether it is the intention of Government to undertake legislation in the sense indicated.

THE INDUS IN FLOOD.

Apprehensions at Dera Ghazi Khan.

BREACH AT KARACHI REPAIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Hon'ble Mr. Merk and also the Superintending Engineer are now at Dera Ghazi Khan and a retired embankment is being erected to protect the city, but the Indus has washed away another section of the permanent stone bund and the people have become alarmed and are beginning to remove their possessions. Levels meanwhile have been taken and posts set up, to show which portions will be submerged should the floods break in. Unfortunately there appears to be no immediate prospect of a break in the rains, which are flooding the river, Delhi indeed reporting another four inches.

KARACHI, JULY 29.

Breach at diversion at mile 81 from Karachi has been repaired. This reduces transhipment to one breach only at mile 78-17, where passengers have to walk about a quarter of a mile over the stream, a foot-bridge having been provided for the purpose. The work necessary to restore a diversion at this point is heavy and will take probably four or five days to complete provided rain holds off.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Officers on Tour.

THE SABOUR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, M. A., I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, Bengal, left last night for Bankipore, to attend the Divisional Agricultural meeting there.

He will join Mr. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India, who is making an extensive tour in Bengal, at Monghyr. They will inspect the Tobacco Factory, and thence will proceed to Bhagalpur, where the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will lay the foundation stone of the Sabour College, which, owing to Sir Andrew Fraser's illness, is now fixed for the 17th August.

LOWER GANGES BRIDGE.

B.-N. W. Ry. Offer Favoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A message from the Simla correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" describes the present situation with regard to the provision of the Lower Ganges Bridge, and in his estimation, in view of the outlook, for various proposals now before Government and the public, the Bengal and North-Western Railway's offer appears to be in the greatest favour at present, and its offer to take over the Eastern Bengal State Railway is actually under the consideration of Government; but the views of the commercial community in Calcutta will again be invited, before anything definite is undertaken.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

SYMPATHY WITH TILAK.

As a mark of respect to Tilak, the students of the Hooghly College and other schools in Chinsurah went barefooted. The Principal of the College, with the District Superintendent of Police, stood before the gate, and prevented them from entering. They were allowed in barefooted in the afternoon, but not the boys' hostel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A COLLEGE PRINCIPAL THREATENED.

The "Protikar" of Murshidabad reports that the Rev. E. M. Wheeler, Principal, Berhampore College, received two threatening letters, one from Calcutta and the other from Berhampore.

THE "YUGANTAR."

A telegram to the "Empire" from Ghoramara, dated to-day, says: "The sedition charge against Govinda Pandit was fixed for to-day, but the Government Pleader moved for an adjournment, to enable the Crown to procure and put a copy of the "Yugantar" containing "Instructions for Bomb-making," without which the case could not proceed.

The case was accordingly adjourned to August 11th.

CHARGES AGAINST HOTI LAL VARMA.

A SEDITIOUS TELEGRAM.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Hoti Lal Varma, charged with having sent a seditious telegram to the "Bande Mataram," has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh to seven years' transportation. One of the features of the case which have been brought out in the course of evidence was that accused, who was arrested at Agra in a boarding-house attached to the College, had in his possession complete manuscript of lectures for the preparation and filling of high explosives and bombs. The accused had travelled extensively in Europe, Japan and China.

Another case is proceeding against him and a former Superintendent of the Hindu boarding-house at Aligarh with reference to the circulation amongst students and others of what are alleged to be highly seditious and inflammatory leaflets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JULY 29.

Hoti Lal was tried by Mr. Bell, Sessions Judge, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, when Govind Narain Hottar, Consulting Chemist, Bombay, witness for the defence, gave evidence regarding the formulæ found in accused's possession. Witness stated the ingredients could be used for explosive purposes but agreed with Major Smallwood, Chief Inspector of Explosives to the Indian Government, that the formulæ were for explosives.

In delivering judgment Mr. Bell said: Accused was the accredited correspondent of "Bande Mataram," which newspaper was recently established in Calcutta, for political reform, with the motto "India for Indians," and appears to have an extensive influence and considerable circulation in the town and country. Accused sent the following telegram which "Bande Mataram" published on 12th May after slight alteration and rearrangement. It begins:—"Great sensation prevails since the bomb outrage at Mozzufferpore and capture of true patriots at Calcutta. Europeans are very much terrified. Great sympathy is felt with Arabindo and other martyrs among the Indians, excepting hypocrites, traitors and liployalists. People are greatly disgusted with newspapers." The telegram is not only seditious, but also mendacious and libellous.

The Judge recapitulated the bomb case and showed who were described as the patriots and martyrs and those who condemned them were called traitors. In accused's possession at Agra were found articles indicating sympathy with these so-called patriots, also a note-book containing several chemical formulæ, also a business card of a Marseilles seller of arms, also seditious poems, also a thermometer for high temperature. Two formulæ tally with the manuscripts found in the Manicktolla Garden. The defence was they were match-making formulæ.

Mr. Bell finally referred to the remarks of Mr. Justice Davar in the case of Shivram Mahadeo Pranjpe delivered last evening and also in that of Tilak, that leniency had not the effect hoped for; and added: Accused suffered from what is termed unscientifically exaggerated ego. Accused expected large audiences in Court, but was disappointed in that, as only a few persons were present and greater notoriety was not attained. Vanity is no palliation for serious crime.

He has sentenced to seven years' transportation.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

HARRISON ROAD BOMB CASE.

Evidence was taken in the Harrison Road Bomb case to-day, the principal witness examined being Bolyie Chand Ganguli, Head Constable, Criminal Investigation Department, who, disguised as a mendicant, watched 15, Gopimohan Dutt's Lane and the movements of the accused.

A NEW Servian Cabinet has been formed as follows (says Reuter), after a political crisis lasting nineteen days: Prime Minister and Public Works, M. Pera Velimirovics; Foreign Affairs and Justice, Dr. Milovanovics; Finance. M. Popovics; Interior, M. Milosavljevics; Commerce, M. Stojanovics; Education, M. Mikolitch, War, General Stefanovics.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

POPULAR DISORDER AND PUBLIC DUTY.

One of the duties which I have laid down for myself is to ascertain the inner thoughts and feelings of natives on such public events as might deeply stir them. In the performance of this task I have moved in and out among high and low since the Tilak trial, quietly inquiring into their opinion on it, and will here chronicle the bare facts, as I found them. As the result of my inquiry, I cannot escape the conclusion that the bulk of the Indian community is in sympathy with Mr. Tilak. There is a notable exception in the Mahomedans, who have maintained an attitude of indifference, and there are not a few among them who are really glad that Mr. Tilak has been punished. The sympathy which is felt for him is widely varying in its quality, ranging from more or less rational pity at one end, to ebullient, furious and fanatical outbursts at the other. The prevalence of this feeling, in its passive as well as active form, unrelieved by a word of genuine and earnest protest against the mischief-makers, who are working their will with their helpless tools, from men to whom the Government might look for support, may strike Europeans as something of a revelation. I see that expression is given to bitter disappointment and irritation that Indians of wealth and rank, titled magnates, owners of mills and markets, have given no evidence of their approval of the sentence passed on Mr. Tilak, nor have they actively co-operated with the authorities in quelling the disturbances and preventing the strikes, which have disgraced the city and dislocated its business for the first time in its history. Whatever may be their own opinion on the case, it may be easily understood that it is to their own interest to range themselves on the side of law and order. But it must be observed, in fairness to the millowners and other large employers of labour, that they were powerless to restrain the turbulence and violence of the frenzied mob. I understand that when Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey went to persuade the shop-keepers in the Cloth Market to open their establishments, he was assailed with threats and insults. The folly and ignorance of the working classes had been worked upon so artfully by means of speeches and handbills that they were inflamed to the verge of madness They had never previously heard the name of "Tilak Maharaj"; but they fully believed what they were told, that he had been fighting for the welfare of his countrymen, and that he had fallen a victim, on that account, to the wickedness and injustice of the "Sircar." I am informed by a gentleman connected with mills that for some time past mill-hands, on their way home, had been harangued by itinerant preachers, and it is surmised that when the trial of Mr. Tilak came about, their minds had been already well prepared for the truculent attitude they afterwards assumed.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADMONITION.

The fact cannot be denied that the excitement caused by the deportation of Mr. Tilak, however misguided and lamentable, is so furious and intense that Indian leaders, supposing they are in hearty accord with the sentence passed upon him, are afraid to run counter to the torrent of feeling in the opposite direction. They may not have the courage to speak out their mind, but it is comparatively safe to assist the authorities in quelling the disturbances, and I believe that the admonition of H. E. the Governor that they should come forward to perform their duty as loyal citizens on the side of law and order will meet with a fair response. I do not think that Indians have yet had sufficient training and opportunities for the development of public spirit, and, therefore, the censure which is freely passed upon them for the absence of active co-operation on their part is not quite deserved. We are accustomed to nearly everything being done for us by a paternal Government; the maintenance of law and order we are apt to regard as their own particular function, and no occasion had previously arisen in which the need of public co-operation in this respect had been brought home to the authorities themselves. How then can it be brought home to the public on the very first occurrence of an emergency? It is not so very important, however, to know exactly whether Indians of the higher classes are in sympathy with Mr. Tilak or not, as it is to unearth the men behind the scenes who are morally responsible for the death of some two dozen rioters. I hope that the detective skill of the police will not be unequal to the task. The mystery must be unravelled.

INDIAN VIEW OF POLITICAL OFFENCES.

I take this case as illustrating the fundamental fact that Indians, in the last resort, will be disposed to side with their own countrymen. In laying down this general proposition, I am not taking into account the really thoughtful and enlightened among my countrymen, who will not herd with the millions, but will prefer to be guided by their own judgment, unless it is positively dangerous to keep aloof. These will always be, from the very nature of things, in a small minority. Again, I have observed that with the average Indian a political offence carries with it no moral turpitude, such as is associated with ordinary offences against person and property. A political offence, although it may be far-reaching in its pernicious effect and baleful possibilities, conveys to him the idea, not of a wrong against the commonwealth, in which rulers and subjects are equally interested, but an offence against the Government and the administration, as distinct from the people. There is, therefore, a certain sympathy with the offender, even where there is least desire to hold him up as a hero and a martyr. Where the demagogue is deified, the antipathy, which he fosters amongst his followers against the Government, resolves itself ultimately into an indiscriminate antipathy to the white man as the symbol of power and authority in India.

SIR B. FULLER ON INDIAN YOUTHS.

It seems that Sir Bamfylde Fuller cannot divest his mind of the personal grievance, which culminated in his retirement from the Indian service. His views on the situation in India are strongly tinged by the unfortunate incident, on which he found himself at hopeless variance with the Government of India. He has fully persuaded himself that if the disciplinary measures which he had advocated with regard to certain educational institutions in East Bengal had been adopted, the trouble would not have subsequently assumed such grave proportions. That psychological moment was, alas! missed by Government; his prophetic warning was unheeded; and a rich harvest of sedition and disaffection is the result. This is his main contention in the article which he has contributed to the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, called "The Vision Splendid of Indian Youth." The very first sentence affords an index to his principal argument. "The unrest in India is a drama presented by a company of juveniles." The professional agitators among the adults,—lawyers, journalists and schoolmasters—are, he says, behind the scenes, pulling the strings which make the manikins dance, as they please. "When it was once realised that no practical steps were to be taken to penalize schools which become nurseries of violent agitation, the anti-British campaign rapidly spread and intensified," and the hardy efforts made to restrain it proved very nearly ineffectual. I carry in my head no such extravagant and exaggerated notion of the effect upon the country of the demonstrances of exuberant youths. Their rowdyism is mainly confined within the province of Bengal, and even in Bengal it is not every schoolboy who goes about shouting "Bande Mataram," and harassing and annoying people at the instigation of their idols. Apart from overt acts of lawlessness, if it were true (as I believe it is) that the sympathy of a great body of students throughout the country is rather on the side of Extremists, it is a somewhat serious matter; and although it may be reasonably expected that many of them will be mellowed and matured with age, there will still remain grounds for apprehension that the general standard of the patriots of the next generation will not be very high, nor will the quality of their patriotism be very desirable. Government and Aided schools and colleges may be kept well under control, and the pupils can be kept back from participating in street excesses. But it is not so very important that they should observe the outward forms of discipline, as that they may not, with the student world in general, be infected with the rabid and seditious teaching of their elders. A great deal depends upon the influence and example of parents. But Indian parents are mostly lax and indulgent towards their children, and have no right notions of the value of discipline. While many are indifferent, many more, being in sympathy with the agitation, may see nothing to reprehend in juvenile excesses. Next in importance are the teachers, and where the teachers are Indian, as often as not, their feeling may be on the side of what is grandly styled as the national movement. It has also to be remembered that whatever influence the disciplinary rules of the authorities may exercise upon the conduct of students will be only confined to institutions which are included in the Government system of education, and that they will have no effect upon schools started under the scheme of "National Education," which scorns State aid, as well as public diplomas. With regard to the instruction in Government colleges, Sir Bamfylde Fuller makes the only positive contribution that I can see to the discussion of the subject in this article. He pleads, and rightly, for a better class of professors in these terms: "Under existing circumstances, young Englishmen are appointed to the Department direct from the college, and they enter upon their duties as inspectors or professors in complete ignorance of the language, the customs and the sentiments of the people whose growth is entrusted to their control. Such an arrangement may almost be described as an insult to the country, and a special course of training should most certainly precede [the first appointment of an Englishman to the educational service."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

I was greatly struck by the speech of Mrs. Ali Akbar, the enlightened Musalman lady, who presided over Professor Welinker's lecture on Indian students in England. She turned the occasion to account by taking a rapid survey of the relations between Europeans and natives in their social and political aspects, and laid her finger on some of the weak spots with her fine womanly instinct. Her observations derive an importance from being founded upon personal knowledge and experience, and her conclusions, nearly all, are acceptable. I cannot, however, follow her in her amiable remark that the English are our guests in this country, that we are not doing for them a tithe of what we expect them to do for us, and that then we wonder that they don't do anything for us. It is not all a question of the tea-table, to which Mrs. Ali Akbar seems to give rather an undue prominence. It is true that, broadly speaking, Indian women are not prepared to meet English women at tea-table, but this is only a surface difficulty of a trivial nature. The crux of the problem does not lie anywhere near it. Every one, I suppose, will agree with her that Indian students in England do not always behave themselves properly, that they derive their ideas of English life and society from third class boarding houses, that they herd together too exclusively, and that they give themselves up to undesirable political influences. The social amenities of the Imperial Institute and the National Indian Association cannot provide a sufficient counteracting influence, and I am about as sceptical as Mrs. Amir Ali as to the success of any measures the India Office may take to wean them from their ways. Its efforts, at all events, are not likely to meet with conspicuous success.

DION.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Smart Recapture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The particulars, now received, of the recent escape of prisoners from the Montgomery Jail, show that ten long-term men, got out and scaled the wall by means of a long bamboo.

An alarm was given while two of them were still upon the outer wall, where one was recaptured, the other jumping off and breaking his leg in doing so, being thus immediately retaken. The remaining eight made off, across country, but were pursued by the police, by the help of trackers, seven being overtaken and arrested the same night at some miles distant; while the tenth man was caught the following day.

An enquiry is being held, as to how they got out. The recapture of the whole of them so soon after they had got away, appears to have been a very smart piece of work.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MASSEY.

A Victim to Enteric.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

I regret to report the death at Srinagar from enteric of Captain Massey, of the Royal Irish Regiment. The deceased officer, who was staying in Gulmarg, appears to have contracted the malady at that station. As he did not improve he was removed in a dhoolie to the Cottage Hospital at Srinagar on the 22nd instant and died two days afterwards.

THE provisional sanction, given by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to the use of bicycles on the Mashobra road, beyond Simla, has now been withdrawn, owing to the inconvenience, thereby proved, in practice, to be caused

END OF THE RIOTS.

Markets Opened.

SMART SENTENCES ON RIOTERS.

So far as can now be judged the period of chaos in Bombay is over. Yesterday showed that a change had come over the scene. Other circumstances are likely to conduce to peace and the restoration of normal conditions. For instance, yesterday was the first day of Shrawan, the sacred month of the Hindus, when it is considered unsuspicious to close the shops, as, if the month is to prove lucky some business must be transacted on the first day of the month. Consequently the Cloth Market opened; and business was resumed. The Share Market also opened. At the Cloth Market all the traders were at their establishments on Wednesday, most of them wanting to recommence business, but each man afraid to begin till the rest did. However Shrawan had its inevitable effect, and trade is now being briskly done at the Mulji Jetha premises. Undaunted by the rebuff offered to Sir V. Thackersey a day or two before, Mr. Setalvad, the Magistrate, went down to the market on Wednesday night and addressed a gathering of two thousand dealers. He said that he had not come there as the representative of Government or as a Magistrate, but as a friend. He knew most of the merchants in the days when he was a practising barrister, and their legal adviser. He seriously urged them no longer to continue their display of chagrin, which would not have the remotest effect in disturbing the course of the Law. Mr. Setalvad's remarks were respectfully received; and he and Mr. Soonderdas Dharamsey, who also addressed the dealers, were subsequently garlanded and flowers were presented to them. The traders, in reply to the speeches, definitely promised to open their shops on the first of Shrawan and that promise they kept yesterday morning.

The change that has come over the mill-hands also has its causes. They are a class of labourers who are permanently in the hands of the sowcars. Every day they are supplied with their little complement of fuel, oil, rice, ghee, etc., as they return from their work by the sowcar, or money-lender, who has their lives as completely in his hands as any slave-trader in Old Virginia. Their little capital is in his hands, and each day he doles out what is necessary for their meagre sustenance. The mill-hand's sowcar is the mill-hand's master far more than the mill-owner. The strictly hand-to-mouth existence of the mill-hand means, therefore, that he must work regularly, however short his hours. When he strikes for a few days and gets behind with his payment, his sowcar stops supplies, and the mill-hand either starves or works. The sowcars have now gone on strike against further advances to disaffected mill-hands, and hence yesterday several mills in Bombay were working as of yore.

THE CLOTH MARKETS OPENED.

On Tuesday night, at the request of Mr. Soonderdas Narandas, Solicitor, who has a large practice among the mercantile class, Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, granted permission to convene a meeting of the piece-goods merchants and their mehtas in supersession of the notification issued by him under the Bombay Police Act prohibiting public meeting up to 30th instant. Mr. Soonderdas accordingly called a meeting in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market of the piece-goods merchants and their mehtas and clerks. About 10 o'clock more than two thousand people assembled to hear him.

The meeting opened with a speech from Mr. Soonderdas. He expressed regret at the sad occurrences in the city, and reminded his audience that it would be determental to their interests to continue the strike any longer, and it was high time for them to return to duty and open their shops and continue their business as before, and that it was the first time since the establishment of a three Markets that they were kept closed for the period of six days. He expatiated upon the disastrous consequences of the general strike which prevailed in Bombay, and brought to bear upon his audience the example of the citizens of Bombay, who were traditionally considerate, reasonable and peace-loving people. He wound up his remarks by impressing upon his audience the desirability of opening their shops yesterday morning, the first day of Shrawan and commencing their business as usual.

Mr. Setalwad, Magistrate, next addressed the meeting. He said that he was there not in his public capacity as a Magistrate, nor had he been there by any order of Government, but that he met them that night in his private capacity and as their well-wisher. He was induced to take the initiative at the meeting by re-collection of his former association with the audience when he practised as a barrister, and which re-collection he carried with him whenever he came in contact with the people of this city. He was calmly listened to throughout his address. He reminded the people of their duties and responsibilities, and exhorted them to commence their business as before.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Messrs Setalwad and Soonderdas Narandas for the keen interest they had shown in the welfare of the piece-goods merchants.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Soonderdas, Solicitor again went over to the Mulji Jetha, the Mangaldas and the Lakhmidas Cloth Markets and finding that in some cases the servants were reluctant to return to duty, exhorted them to resume work and so all the three Markets were soon at work as usual.

RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Yesterday at the Head Police Office, Bombay, before Mr. B. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged (1) Narayen Ramchandra, (2) Govind Bhalchandra, (3) Narhari Ramchandra, (4) Govind Vishvanath, (5) Eagunath Rajaram, (6) Moreshwar Ramchandra, and (7) Sakharam Gopal with rioting in Girgaum Road on Tuesday afternoon. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted. Superintendent Sloane was also present at the inquiry.

The Court was held at the Police Office under Government Resolution, dated 5th December, 1899 which provided that the Presidency Magistrates were authorised to convene a Court at any place or hour as might meet the requirements of the public service.

On being asked by the Magistrate the accused said they did not wish to engage pleaders.

Superintendent G. J. S. Flanagan deposed that on receiving a telephonic message about half past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he proceeded to Money School with Inspectors Coxen and Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Tayler. He got a detachment of the Northamptons, and they all proceeded in a tram-car from Money School up the Girgaum Road close to the junction of Thakoredwar and Girgaum Roads. There were large crowds of people along the road and the crowd was thicker as Thakordwar was reached. When they got down from the tram-car they noticed that the mob was throwing stones. They were received with a volley of stones and a shout of "Tilak Maharaj ki jai." The stones were meant for the police

and the military, and every passing tram cars, many of which were damaged. No sooner the police officers and the military alighted from the car, the crowd made off towards the junction of the Thakoredwar Road. Some of the people rushed into Zaoba's temple on the Girgaum Road. No rush was made by the police or the military on getting down from the tram-car. The accused pushed into the tailor's shop. The first two accused were sitting down in a room on the ground-floor, and cried out "Tilak Maharaj ki jai," and then shouted "Lggao" (strike). The police and the military got a shower of stones from a room above. The room in which the first two accused were attached to Zaoba's temple. Inspectors Sullivan and Coxen and Sub-Inspector Tayler were with the witness when the house was raided and the remaining accused were found in the room where the stones were thrown. The stones did not strike the witness, but one of them hit Mr. James MacDonald, Special Magistrate, who was with the military and the police. The third accused hit Mr. MacDonald. The stone was thrown from a window, where there seemed to be a number of faces. The witness thought that some police officers were also hit. When Mr. MacDonald was hit the witness asked Lieutenant Buckle, who was in charge of the detachment, to form a cordon round the house and ordered Inspectors Coxen and Sullivan to bring the men down from the top room. The first two accused, who were in the room downstairs, were arrested by the witness. Stones were found heaped up in the room on the ground floor. They were ordinary road-metal stones. It seemed as if the stones were put there to be used for throwing stones at the police and the military. The room upstairs was searched. The accused were then marched up to the lock-up. Prior to their visit the police and the military had been to the scene of the disturbance twice, first at 9-30 a. m. After these men were arrested the stone-throwing ceased. The crowd did not disperse, but left at about four o'clock. Mr. Tilak's photograph was found at the entrance of Zaoba's Wadi with the inscription "Tilak Maharaj Ki Jai" below it, and a black flag. There was also a notice pasted fast to a wall asking clerks not to go to work and binding them by the oath of the cow. When the police entered Zaoba's Wadi they were jeered from every chawl: Mr. MacDonald cautioned them and they seemed to pay attention to him. They stopped quiet and the police withdrew. The Special Magistrate and the police officers remained on the scene till 5-30 p. m.

Evidence of Inspectors Coxen and Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Tayler having been recorded the accused's statements were taken down. They all pleaded not guilty and denied having taken part in the riot.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said he found all the accused guilty. Rioting was always a serious offence and at the present time it was all the more serious. There was no doubt that the seven accused were in the disturbance. It was proved that they were caught in the act of throwing stones at the police and the troops, who throughout behaved with great patience and forbearance. In his Worship's opinion there was no doubt that there was some organised attempt being made in the people of this class to cause as much trouble to Government as possible. The fact that the military had been called out showed that matters had reached an acute stage of the proceedings and the presence of the military did not seem to have any effect on the seven accused. His Worship could see no reason to distinguish one case from another. They seemed to be equally guilty. Taking into consideration the serious crisis through which the city was now passing, he considered that stoning the police and the troops showed a contempt for law and order. He sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

In connection with these riots another Hindu, named Natha Kara, was also charged with rioting at Girgaum on Tuesday. It was alleged that the accused threw a big stone at Mr. MacDonald.

The case stands adjourned.

THE KALA CHOWKEY DISTURBANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth, charged Sadu Mahadu (22), a mill-hand, with causing hurt to a public servant.

Aman Khudayar, of the 26th Bombay Light Cavalry, deposed that last Friday he was on duty with his squadron on the Kala Chowkey Road, when a man from a window threw a brick at him which struck him on the head. The witness felt giddy. He identified the accused as the person who threw the stone. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was there, arrested the accused.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, stated that about 1-40 p. m. last Friday, Captain Popham with some cavalry arrived at the corner of Kala Chowkey. Mr. S. M. Edwardes was with the witness as Special Magistrate. The Risaldar Major rode up and reported to Captain Popham that while the squadron was passing a chawl, some one threw a large brick which struck one of his sowars. The Risaldar Major asked the Captain to allow a section of the troop to return, as the sowar stated he could identify the room from which the brick had been thrown, and he also said that he could identify the man who threw it. As this was a serious offence the witness, Mr. Edwardes and the cavalry proceeded to the chawl where the cavalry was halted and two sections dismounted. The sowar pointed to a window just above where the witness had dismounted, and beneath which half a brick was seen lying on the road. The witness ran up the staircase. Captain Popham and his Lieutenant with the Risaldar Major and a few sowars ran round at the back of the chawl. When the witness got to the top of the staircase he saw three or four women and one man; also a few bricks, but no other furniture in the room. The women and the man run out at the back door on to a verandah, the women turning to the left hand and the man running to the right. As the man got over the corner of the verandah to let himself down, the witness hit him with his hunting whip which made him fall and he sprained his right knee. The witness called to Lieutenant Randle to catch him as he ran away. When the witness got downstairs Lieutenant Randle was dragging him out of the room at the back. There were several other natives running from the chawl. The witness thought four were caught and placed alongside the accused. Captain Popham then fell in with his men and told the Risaldar Major to march them back to their horses. The witness asked Captain Popham to sent for the complainant who had been left outside holding the horses. When the complainant came, Captain Popham, Lieutenant Randle and the witness were present. The witness asked the complainant whether he could identify the man who had thrown the stone. The complainant looked up and down the line of men once or twice and finally pointed with the butt of his carbine to the accused. The witness then handed over the accused to Inspector Sullivan and asked him to place him before a Magistrate.

The accused denied the charge,

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that in these exciting times it was necessary to deal with such offences severely. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

OTHER CASES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H Setalvad, Inspector Fuller, charged Bhima Subhana (16), a mill-hand, with trespass. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the accused i company of other mill-hands rushed into the compound of the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and shouted to the men working in the mills to leave work and come out. Mr. D. Riley, General Manager of the Mills, arrested him and handed him over to the police. The accused was ordered to receive seven stripes.

Luxmon Anaji (16), also a mill-hand, was charged before Mr. Setalvad with doing an illegal act with intent to cause riot. It appeared that last Friday evening the accused went to the shop of one Pulchand Chatarban, a Marwari, and asked him to close the shop. The Marwari refused to do so, when the accused knocked down a curtain. The Marwari handed over the accused to the police. The accused admitted the charge and pleaded drunkenness. The Magistrate sentenced him to receive twelve stripes and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months.

LAND ALIENATION IN BURMA.

Government's Reply to Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNNT.)

RANGOON, JULY 29.

Regarding the public protest made by the native classes against the Land Alienation Bill, the following reply has been received from the Burma Government:—

"The resolution of the memorialists will receive the most careful consideration. I am told that the proposal to legislate, as regards the alienation of land, is, at present, merely, under discussion, and that no final decision has been taken. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially welcomes expressions of opinion from persons interested in the matter, and is much obliged for your present communication."

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Reported to be Well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

A caravan from Lhassa has reached Leh bringing a letter from a servant of Dr. Sven Hedin, dated some 10 days ago, saying that Dr. Sven Hedin is well and that his caravan is in good condition.

SYED HAIDAR REZA ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A Nagpur telegram to the "Bengalee," says that Syed Haidar Reza went to Akola, where he fell ill, and returned to Delhi. He hopes to go to Sind after the rains.

DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The hearing of the Darjeeling Mail Assault case opened in the High Court yesterday, and the reading of the evidence by Mr. Gregory was commenced.

THE SMOKE PROBLEM.

Demonstration in Bombay.

A practical demonstration of Gregory's Apparatus in operation, which claims to render any furnace smokeless, was given yesterday at the Ballard Pier, in the presence of a number of gentlemen including Mr. Leslie Rogers, Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. Horbury, Managing Director, Richardson and Cruddas; Mr. Johnston, Chief Engineer, Government Dockyard, Mr. Meyers, Mr. A. B. Pranjpe, Engineer, Khatau, Makanji and Co.'s Mills, and others. The demonstration was given at the Forbes' Ice Factory where the Gregory Apparatus imported into India has been fitted to a Cornish boiler. The Apparatus successfully withstood the tests. The conditions which produce smoke were overcome in it and the spectacle was witnessed in Bombay of a boiler being worked without the coal producing any smoke after a short time. The demonstration seemed to have satisfied those present. The Apparatus claims that it ensures the full value of the fuel being utilised and that it enables a boiler to be forced to its full capacity without smoke, even when inferior coal is used. It also claims that it is possible even to burn refuse saturated with pitch and tar &c., without any smoke being emitted, except for a brief period of 30 seconds when the boiler is first fired with it.

BATTERSEA'S birth-rate for 1907, according to the borough medical officer's report just issued, was 25·1 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded there, and 40 below the average for the previous ten years. In 1884 the rate was 43·4 per 1,000. The decrease is evident in the working-class parts, as well as in those where the inhabitants are more prosperous. The death rate is 13·2 per 2,000, as compared with 14·6 for the whole of London, and is the same as 1906, which was the lowest for ten years.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Some Facts and Figures.

LAST December Mr. J. D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, contributed an article on the Company to the "Saturday Evening Post" of Philadelphia. In view of the recent quashing of the record fine, the article is of more than ordinary interest.

Volumes have been issued in disparagemet of the Standard Oil Company or orginization—its origin, its methods and its administrators. It has also been the object of honest criticism by many who have apparently lacked the opportunity of ascertaining the facts.

I say with the utmost frankness that I now believe the policy of silence which the company maintained for so many years amid the misrepresentations which assailed it was mistaken policy which if earlier abandoned would have saved the company from the injurious effects of much of that misrepresentation.

It is the object of this article to submit some facts and figures bearing upon the history and activities of the company for the consideration of the fair-minded.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the commercial success of the company has not been due to enterprise and economic achievement, but almost entirely to the acceptance of railway rebates and the persistent practice of unfair industrial methods.

This charge has found its way into the press of the United States and of all foreign countries, and is destined, if not designed, to injure the prestige and good name of the company in many quarters of the world where the reliable quality and cheapness of its products are recognized, and where good faith in its commercial dealings has never been challenged.

It is not the purpose of the present article to discuss any of the issues now pending in the courts but merely to call attention to the varied sources of the company's profits derived from a world-wide organisation and equipment—the outcome of many years af incessant and judicious work allied to far-reaching investments and a comprehensive commercial policy.

In addition to the income from the very large business of manufacturing and distributing the principal product of petrolem—refined oil—with which the public is familiar, the company has many other sources of earnings, an enumeration of which will do much to correct prevailing misconception.

Production of crude oil, natural gas production and distribution, pipe-line gathering and storage, trunk pipe-line transportation.

Manufacture of all kinds of lubricating oils, paraffine wax and candles, gasoline, naphthas and other motor fuel, oils and naphthas for making illuminating gas, fuel oil.

Manufacture of sulphuric acid, and the other chemicals employed in petroleum refining; factories for making barrels, both wood and iron; factories for making cans and cases.

Works building pumps, oil and gas engines and other machinery.

Selling of lamps, of oil and gas stoves, of wicks.

Tank steamers, sailing ships and tank barges at home and abroad; tank cars and tank wagons in Europe and the Orient, as well as the United States storage plants and warehouses at home and abroad.

Wholesale and retail distributing plants in all parts of the world.

It is not practicable to review in this article the creation and development of each of those earning avenues, or to subdivide the profits accruing from each, but they constitute the most comprehensive production, manufacture and distribution recorded in industrial history.

By way of partial illustration, the crude oil produced in Indian Territory is transported through pipe lines fifteen hundred miles to refineries in New York, and the illuminating product manufactured at said refineries is delivered into tank steamers at the company's wharves for transportation and delivery into the company's reservoirs at European seaports, and from thence, via the company's tank cars or river barges, to inland receiving stations, and then via the company's tank wagons, practically into the lamp of the consumer—the product thus delivered having never been confined in any packages from producing to consuming terminal.

For the products which require to be marketed in barrels or cases, the company utilizes the output of vast timber land for its barrel and box factories. The company also manufactures at its seaport plants about fifty million (50,000,000) tin cans per annum to meet the requirements of its Oriental and South American commerce.

PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION.

The company owns and controls about one-sixth of the United States' production and thus derives all producing profit from that quantity.

The pipe lines consist of gathering and trunk lines the entire mileage approximating 75,000 miles.

Nearly every great oil-producing territory of the United States has owed its rapid development, and the producers have owed their assured and profitable market, to the prompt energy and enterprise of the company in providing pipe lines and storage facilities.

As illustrative of the complete revolution of the company's method of transporting its products to Europe and the growth of its European commerce partly traceable thereto, the following facts are submitted: In 1885, 200,500 000 gallons of illuminating oil were shipped by chartered vessels to Europe—put up in barrels (and subject to a loss by leakage of from two to three per cent.)—as against only 1,750,000 gallons shipped by tank steamers. In 1906, the barrel shipments by vessel had dwindled to about 1,750,000 gallons while 486,500,000 gallons were shipped by the company's fleet of tank steamers (and subject to a loss by leakage of only about one-quarters of one per cent.).

The present fleet owned by the company (comprising seventy-two (72) tank steamers and twenty-four (24) cargo steamers and vessels) will carry about 126,500,000 gallons at a single loading.

In addition to giving continuous employment to its own fleet, the company chartered outside steamers and vessels during 1906 sufficient to carry more than two hundred (200) cargoes.

As an indication of the great economies resulting from the company's own transportation policy and investments it may be stated that the cost of transporting its products to the principal European seaports has been gradually reduced from $6 per ton in 1885 to $2.50 per ton in 1906. To-day the Narragansett (the company's largest tank steamer) will carry in one year from New York to London 37,000,000 gallons. Under old methods it would have required at least fifty (50) ordinary sailing vessels to have done the work now done by this one steamer. Under favorable conditions it takes hardly more hours to load and unload the cargo of the Narragansett than it took days to load and unload an equal quantity of oil under the old methods of sailing-vessel transportation.

Under the policy of owning its own cargo vessels for transporting cans and cases to the Oriental markets, the cost of transportation has been reduced during the last seven years nearly half, or, say, from the range of thirty-seven to forty-five cents per case in 1900 to a cost of about twenty-two cents to-day.

The company has recently inaugurated a still further economy in ocean transportation and is now constructing a tank steamer and a bulk barge, the latter to be towed by the former across the Atlantic. The tank steamer and accompanying ocean barge will carry, combined, about 5,500,000 gallons at a single loading.

Every separate step connecting the crude oil in the ground with the refined in the lamp of the consumer is economized in every detail—namely: production, transportation by land and wa-er, the manufacture of crude into illuminating oil and into many valuable by-products (including lubricants, fuel oil, gas oil, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits, crude and refined paraffine, wax, candles, vaseline, etc.), storage, distribution, the manufacture of barrels, boxes, tin cans, the manufacture of chemicals and other articles used in refining, the manufacture of lamps, gas and oil stoves and wicks auxiliary to and stimulating consumption of illuminating and fuel oil and natural gas.

Production, manufacture and distribution, each constitutes a separate business of itself, and each is entitled to a reasonable profit.

There is and always has been competition and opportunity of competition, in each of those branches of business, and they have at all times been open to the capital of the world. The company should not be censured because its enterprise has carried it everywhere.

CAPITALIZATION AND EARNINGS.

Had the Standard Oil organization twenty-five years ago anticipated its prosperity and capitalised its future after the manner of many industrial and railroad enterprises of the current era, it would have escaped much hostile cavil and criticism.

Had the capital been fixed at five hundred millions ($500,000,000) in 1882, and had one or two per cent. dividends per annum been earned and declared in the early years, and had these dividends been gradually increased as assets and commerce expanded to, say, 8 per cent. in 1907 (the equivalent of 40 per cent. on the present par value of the shares), little comment would have been aroused. It is the percentage of dividend on the present capitalization that appears excessive, and not the percentage of dividend on the actual assets and multiplied volume of business resulting from a quarter of a century of industry and enterprise.

The profits from the sources enumerated have exceeded the dividends paid for many years past, and the surplus thus resulting has been largely utilized in extending and improving the industrial equipment of the company at home and abroad, and thus economizing every direction its business administration: in purchasing producing territory, increasing pipe-line and manufacturing facilities, materially enlarging its fleet, and multiplying its inland distributing stations the world over.

STATE VERSUS NATIONAL REGULATIONS —FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Free trade between the States was inherent with the creation of the Republic. To-day not only does the crossing a State Frontier create interstate commerce with its endless, if needful, regulations, but each State may have a corporation law differing widely from that of its sister States. The embarrassments thus created are well known to all endeavoring to transact business concurrently all over the country. The company is persistently accused of seeking to evade the laws, when it is actually studying how to conform to them, amid a medley of conflicting interpretations.

Personally, speaking merely for myself alone, I have been for years an advocate of a comprehensive national act defining and regulating the corporations of the country upon any equitable lines not muzzling the inherent freedom of ambitious commerce. I advocated such a law as early as 1899 in my testimony before the Industrial Commission. I then said: "If you should ask, me gentlemen, what legislation can be imposed to improve the present condition, I answer that the next great and, to my mind, inevitable step of progress in the direction of our commercial development lies in the direction of National or Federal corporations. If such corporations should be made possible, under such fair restriction and provisions as should rightfully attach to them, any branch of business could be freely entered upon by all comers, and the talk of monopoly would be for ever done away with. Our present system of State corporations almost as varied in their provisions as the number of States, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the various States. Such Federal action need not take away from these States their right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms on which they could conduct their business in the country at large. Lack of uniformity in the laws of various States, as affecting business corporations, is one of the most vexatious features attending the business life of any great corporation to-day, and I suggest for your most careful consideration the thought of a Federal corporation law."

POLICY TOWARD PRODUCERS.

For many years the company had no direct interest in production, and to-day it only owns or controls a moderate fraction thereof. It has, however, been the prominent purchaser, custodian and carrier for the various producing territories, and its relations to the producers has naturally constituted one of its most complex and embarrassing problems.

During the past thirty years it has secured export markets for about 60 per cent. of the manufactured products of the great crude output of the United States, has opened and sustained these markets in the face of great competition, and at great expense and effort. This foreign policy and achievement have had a most favourable influence on the welfare of the home producer, both as regards marketable volume and average profits of production.

The network of pipe lines, constructed and ramified at enormous cost, has given the producer an immediate cash market for his crude oil whenever and wherever produced, and the origin of many fortunes, large and small, in the various oil regions has been traceable to this pipe-line system, and the enterprising manner in which it has been extended and administered.

While it is true that apparently large profits have been earned through pipe lines, yet these shrink to normal profits when it is considered that the exhaustion of successive territories has frequently rendered valueless much of the company's large investments in this department. This is a most important feature of the situation commonly overlooked by unfriendly critics.

To maintain the equilibrium between consuming requirements and producing possibilities has been the real problem in the relations between the company and producers. The general policy of the company has of necessity been dictated by supply and demand. When market possibilities have exceeded current production, the higher prices resulting have encouraged prospecting; when, on the other hand, abnormal production has exceeded market possibilities, declining quotations have been inevitable. A plethora of production must always result in lessening prices.

The pendulum of adjustment has swung to and fro, and eventually to the advantage of the producer.

Whatever its critics and enemies may allege, the company has tried in the past, is now trying, and will continue to try to be fair and liberal relations to the producers.

POLICY TOWARD COMPETITORS.

Those whose lives have been spent in the industrial arena have learned the impressive lesson that commerce is a struggle. The company claims that its commercial efforts have been fairly made and its commercial victories fairly won that its profits have been the legitimate reward of its industry and enterprise and realized in the face of continuous competitive conditions the world over. It confesses itself unable to anticipate the altruistic trade policies and relationships of an Arcadia, and cannot in its ramified operations always find it possible to follow the mild pathways suggested by others for its guidance.

The charge of an uncharitable attitude toward business rivals is no novelty in commercial history—and has been as persistently urged against the small competitive retailer as against the largest wholesaler.

Very much is written about the Standard's treatment of its competitors, but very little about the Standard's treatment by its competitors.

It is usually alleged that whenever the Standard for whatever reason advances its prices it is oppressing the consumer and when if on the other hand, it lowers its prices it is then oppressing its competitors.

Very rarely has a bankruptcy been reported among the competitors of the Standard. They are apparently maintaining a prosperous independence and employing not less than $100,000,000 of capital. Either therefore the Standard's policy toward its competitors cannot have been vindictive, or the competitors have flourished in spite of Standard's alleged vindictiveness.

INFORMATION CONCERNING COMPETITORS' BUSINESS.

The company has been persistently criticised for its so-called espionage upon the operations of its competitors. It is very doubtful if it knows more of the affairs of its competitors than its competitors know of it affairs, but it certainly has been, and will continue to be, the policy of the company to learn all it legitimately can of its competitors' progress in the home markets, and it has been, and will continue to be the company's aim abroad to learn all that it legitimately can of the progress of its Russian, Roumanian, Galician, Dutch, Indies and other foreign competitors. These industries, moreover, are equally well informed of the marketing progress and policy of the company.

Increased production demands increased absorption. The Standard Oil Company endeavors to keep informed as to actual consumption in the world's markets—to ascertain its own percentage of such consumption and the percentage of its various competitors. If the per capita consumption in any given locality seems abnormally small it endeavors to find the reason and to stimulate increased consumption by forcing in such locality the sale of stoves, lamps, wicks, and whatever may tend to economize and facilitate the requirements of even the smallest consumer.

Increase of aggregate consumption being the objective point, the policy of the company is of "pro rata" benefit to all its competitors, and should deserve encouragement and not censure.

By way of illustration. The company has recently shipped to China 500,000 lamps to be sold at ten cents or less each, and also 750,000 very cheap lamp chimneys. It is hoped millions of these cheap lamps and chimneys will later be forwarded. The company has also sold hundreds of thousands of oil stoves, great quantities of cheap lamps, and over one million (1,000,000) pounds of reliable wicks; the motive of the foregoing being less to obtain the profit on such appliances than to stimulate the consumption of petroleum products in which all producers and refiners of petroleum at home and abroad are interested.

Ignorance of the progress and policy of competitors would mark the decadence of any merchant or corporation, wholesale or retail.

The company contends that its fighting has been fair fighting, and that it has invariably kept its agreements and manifested good faith to friend and foe; that, while admitting that it is a business organization and not a benevolent institution, its policy toward its rivals would compare most favorably—alike from the standpoint of equity and liberality—with the usages of the business world or the records of human history.

RELATION TO LABOR.

The desire and ambition of the laboring man are, naturally, to obtain good wages, reasonable hours, permanent employment, a safe paymaster, and a certain interest and consideration on the part of the employer, irrespective of the mere wage given and received.

It has been the aim of the company to meet these several conditions, and it has reason to feel that it has done so. It has been a very long time since the company has had a serious strike in any of its establishments, the few disagreements arising from time to time having been found susceptible of adjustment through mutual concession and good feeling.

Some years ago the company inaugurated a pension system, to the benefits of which every employee, including every laboring man, is eligible, or may become eligible and there are many veterans in the company's service to-day who are grateful for this privilege. It is hoped and believed that this pension system will continue to stimulate long and loyal service and promote reciprocity of interest and good feeling between employer and employee.

FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

To-day there exist abroad three great petroleum organizations, any one of which might be designated a monopoly with greater propriety than the Standard Oil Company, and two of which are distinctly holding companies:

First: "The European Petroleum Union," which has combined Russian and Roumanian interests, under the guidance of the most prominent banks of the German Empire.

Second: "The Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij," created to facilitate amalgamation of two of the most powerful corporations in petroleum history—namely, the "Shell Transport and Trading Company of London" and the "Royal Dutch Company of the Hague"—and thus approximately to monopolize the entire producing and refining industry of the Dutch Indies, with its commanding geographical position, for the supply of the great consuming markets of the entire Orient.

Third: "The Burmah Oil Company," created to monopolize not only the production of crude oil in the extensive territories of Burmah, but also its transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution. The Indian Government proteets by import duty the commerce of this concern in the vast Indian Empire.

Acting under the supposed industrial freedom contemplated by all international treaties of amity and commerce, the Standard sought participation in the Burmah business, but has been denied up to date even bulk storage facilities and upon appealing for its commercial rights to the parent British Government was met by the contention that India and Burmah were not included in the Anglo-American Treaty of 1815. This is technically true, although entirely inconsistent with Anglo-American commercial relations for the past quarter of a century.

The foregoing statements are cited to illustrate (and they are very fractional illustrations only) how powerful are the combinations which the Standard Oil Company encounters abroad, and which are apparently stimulated by the encouragement of their respective governments.

THE COMPANY ABROAD.

It has certainly never been the policy or practice of the Standard to market its products abroad at a loss and attempt to recoup this loss by raising its price to the home buyer.

To establish and maintain exact parity of prices between the endless consuming markets of the world, or even in widely-separated points in the same country, would be a manifest impossibility, but the Standard is able to assert that, notwithstanding its continuous competition with foreign industries enjoying the great advantage of geographical position and much cheaper labor, it has marketed its products abroad at a fair profit, which has frequently aided the company in maintaining low prices in the United States.

It should not be overlooked that for a great many years about 60 per cent. on the average of its products manufactured in America has been consumed abroad, as against about 40 per cent. at home; but the entire 100 per cent. has been produced and manufactured in the United States, with all the economies incident to large volume, and the benefits of which are shared by the world's consumers.

Should the time arrive when foreign industries prevent the marketing of American petroleum abroad, except at serious loss, it will be a bad day not only for the company, but for the country. The abandonment of the export trade would eventually mean either higher prices to the American consumer, or disaster to producer, refiner and laborer. The country at large is benefited, not injured, by sustaining the export commerce in petroleum. The loss of this vast foreign outlet would result in the crippling of the entire industry.

It is impossible to compute whether up to date the net financial result of the company's refineries has averaged better from the domestic than from the foreign trade. Conditions are constantly fluctuating in the various markets of the world—conditions of competition, of quality, of supply and demand, of transportation, of distribution expenses, of local speculation, &c., &c.

Critics of the company have frequently contrasted the retail prices of high-grade oils consumed in the United States with wholesale prices of low-grade oils destined for export. Of course, such comparison are valueless when no account is taken of the difference in quality and quantity, and this would be equally true whether the comparisons were made at home or abroad.

Should foreign competition at any future period confront the company with the alternative of selling its products at loss in certain markets or abandoning those markets, the former horn of the dilemma might be decided upon if the crisis was regarded as a temporary one; the company being further compelled to give some consideration to its extensive property investments abroad, and to the thousands of its employees relying upon it for permanent occupation.

It may be emphatically reiterated that it has been no part of the policy of this company to benefit the foreign consumer at the expense of the American consumer, but it has been, and must be, its policy to maintain its foreign commerce, if possible, even should future sacrifices become necessary for so doing. Any other policy would surely be of eventual detriment to the home consumer, to the home producer and to the nation itself, as well as to the company.

CONCLUSION.

It was demoralized condition of the business that not only originally invited but almost necessitated the union of brains and capital which rescued the industry from disaster and gradually evolved the Standard Oil organization. What has been the good to the greatest number!

Seventy-five thousand miles of pipe line penetrate the various producing territories of the country, giving the army of producers a regular cash outlet for their crude oil whenever and wherever produced, and almost invariably at remunerative figures. Many a fortune and many a competency in the oil regions has been traceable thereto.

Through great foreign companies which it has created and through many foreign branches which it has established, the company has administered and sustained the export commerce of American petroleum upon the industrial battle-grounds of the world.

Through the construction and control of a great fleet it has very materially economized the delivery of its products to even the most distant markets.

Hundreds of millions of foregin gold have been required to pay for its exports (all manufactured in the United States), and not only yielding great and legitimate advantage to the company and to the American laboror and to the American producer, but also constituting a highly important factor in the favorable adjustment of the trade balances of the nation with other countries.

As eloquent of economic achievement, it may be cited that in 1878 (the earliest year for which reliable statistics are available, and several years prior to the completed organization of the Standard Oil Company) about 340,090,000 gallons of petroleum products were exported, valued at about $46,750,000 In 1906 about 1,050,000,000 gallons of kindred products were exported, valued at about $75,000,000; therefore, while the aggregate gallonage increased about 210 per cent., the valuation increased only about 60 per cent.

The company is essentially and exclusively a petroleum concern (unless natural gas may not be so regarded) and participates in whatever may concern the economic manufacture, distribution and consumption of petroleum and its many products. This includes production, transportation by pipe line, tank car, tank steamer, tank barge, tank wagon; the manufacture of illuminating oil, lubricating oil, naphtha, fuel oil, gas oil, motor oil; the manufacture of tin cans, boxes, barrels; the manufacture of stoves, lamps and wicks; the manufacture of chemicals employed in refining; the manufacture of paraffin wax, candles, vaseline and other valuable by-products.

Before the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act all wholesale concerns bargained for their transportation as they bargained for their merchandise. Since the passage of that act the company has not received railroad rebates on its interstate oil shipments.

The company's profits have been legitimate profits, and they have been only normal when the hazardous character of the business is considered, and when computed on the basis of the intrinsic value of the assest of the company.

The Standard Oil Company is not a one-man power, but an aggregate of capital and industrial experience. It is a deliberative, not an impulsive or a speculative organization. Commercial plunging has no place in its policy and no place in its history. It has sought, on the other hand, to establish equitable relationship between supply and demand, between producer and consumer, and to prevent the wild fluctuations of the market value of petroleum which often agitates the trading in so many commodities, and which frequently results in wide spread disaster.

The company is administered by a group of men who, individually or collectively, are experts in each department of its ramified affairs. Some of these men have held prominent position in the company from the day of its inception, while others have been admitted into its councils from time to time in recognition of exceptional business proficiency, the policy being to encourage development in the ranks. The possession of capital "per se" is no prerequisite for promotion, and the civil service policy adopted has proved a great stimulant to efficiency of administration, and has created an "esprit de corps" which was never more manifest than it is to-day.

In the company's creation and growth it would be idle to deprecate the ambition to secure the financial rewards incidental to successful and legitimate commerce. It has, nevertheless, been a source of pride and satisfaction that the company has brought this great American product within the reach of the scantiest purse; that it has forced it into nearly every niche and corner of the civilized and uncivilized world, promoting among the poorest classes of many countries a host of evening occupations—industrial, educational and recreative—not feasible prior to its introduction. While so doing it has also sustained supremacy of this national product against some of the most prominent financial and industrial magnates of the world employing in the aggregate not less than $500,000,000 in competitive petroleum enterprises, and, moreover, frequently encouraged and sometimes directly supported by their respective Governments.

The company is not benefitted by any protective tariff in the United States.

It has aimed to secure the contentment of its employees by liberal and considerate treatment allied with a pension system, assuring a competency for waning years. About 65,000 employees are or may become eligible for this pension, and no less than 500,000 men, women and children are directly or indirectly interested in the preservation of the company.

It may further be declared that the rights and equities of not even the smallest of its thousands of shareholders have ever been disregarded or sacrificed, and that in the acquirement of its properties and materials there has been no intermediate favored syndicate.

The Standard Oil Company is neither a mystery nor a monopoly, and it seeks neither to rule nor to ruin. The company has certainly endeavored not to cling to the obsolete nor to tarry by the wayside. Its representatives are to be found in almost every important trade mart of the globe; its distributing plants are dotting every land, and its ships are floating on every sea.

I contend that this industrial structure has earned the encouragement rather than the frown of legislation, and that it never could have been developed and sustained to date if its many eventful years of contact with the consuming and commercial communities of the world had not been characterized by the highest standard of commercial honor—if good faith at home and abroad had not been its cornerstone, and if it had not conducted its world-wide commerce in conformity to the many laws of many lands.

To disintegrate its varied arteries of trade, reared and developed at home and abroad with such indefatigable enterprise and industry, would be a national calamity.

MR. ASHTON ELLIS'S LIFE OF WAGNER.

Mr. Ashton Ellis's new volume of the mammoth Life of Wagner (Kegan Paul), on which he is engaged, covers the years 1855 to 1859, and is as full of matter as all its five preceding volumes, though it is not possible to add that it is matter any less redundant and over-elaborated than before as to a considerable part of it. Evidently, however, it is not much good preaching to Mr. Ellis on this score, and one may be content, therefore, to take the many good things which he provides and skip the rest. Certainly Mr. Ellis's [illegible] conscientiousness [illegible] all praise. The most plodding German biographer might well take off his hat in the presence of such laborious pages as he provides, though it is only fair to add that few German writers would contrive to combine with their learning and industry such sprightliness and ease of style.

Mr. Ellis begins this time with a long discourse on Wagner's love of animals, suggested by the death of his dog Peps, considered in relation to his whole philosophy and to that of Schopenhauer, and passes on to some interesting speculations as to the origin of the continual migraine and other physical ailments which troubled him throughout his life. These, he suggests, may all be traced, in accordance with recent medical research, to unsuspected astigmatism, resulting in perpetual undiagnosed eye-strain, and on the evidence which he brings forward there seems no reason to doubt the truth of the suggestion. Certainly the fact is undeniable that throughout the greater part of his life Wagner was handicapped by chronic nervous and other derangements of the most afflicting kind; so that it must always be matter for wonder that he managed to accomplish what he did—his ease in this respect recalling those of Herbert Spencer, Darwin, Carlyle, and many more who achieved so much under all the disadvantages of permanent ill-health. This explains, too, much else in Wagner's life and character which has been the subject of animadversions by his critics—his irritability, his craving (seldom enough realised, for luxurious surroundings, his extreme susceptibility to what the poet has called "skiey influences," and so on.

What external worries and troubles of all sorts pursued him, too, to aggravate still further his natural tendencies! His actual needs were really absurdly simple. Given an assured income of £300 or £400, and he would have wanted nothing more than to have been left in peace and comfort in his Zurich home to devote himself to the creation of works destined in the end to bring in thousands and thousands of pounds to others. As it was, unending petty cares and worries distracted and dissipated his energies and robbed the world of who shall say how much. He had to live somehow, and the receipts from his early operas at this time supplied the only means. Hence the wearisome negotiations, with all their attendant mortifications and disappointments, with unsympathetic intendants at this place and that for the production of his works, then the anticipation of his tantiemes to satisfy earlier creditors, then the begging and borrowing of more money from this quarter and that to meet other needs, the ineffectual appeals to authority to annul his banishment, the wild proposals to this Prince and that to become his patron and grant him an annuity, the equally fruitless proposals to publishers to make advances on his unwritten scores, and so on, and so on. At every turn disappointment and disillusionment were his portion. He had good friends, to whose generosity, indeed, music owes some of its richest treasures, but even here misunderstandings and difficulties arose to make his path the harder. Further, he was mated to a hopelessly unsuitable and incompatible wife, whose perfectly natural, but none the less exasperating, jealousy, when he fell in love with another lady, was probably not the least of the trials which he had to endure.

As before, Liszt bulks largely in the narrative, though, also as before, Mr. Ellis will seldom allow that he served Wagner quite so disinterestedly and tactfully as was formerly supposed. But even so it is certain that Wagner owed much to his help and counsel and propagandist efforts, and it is only fair that this fact should be recognised. During the period dealt with in this volume (from 1855 to 1859) Wagner wrote some of his noblest music (second half of "Walkure," first half of "Siegfried," and the whole of "Tristan"), and one would gladly spare some of the information given in such detail concerning less important matters to learn a little more about the actual creation of these immortal works.

BATTLESHIPS FOR TO-MORROW.

England's Dreadnoughts and Her Coming Designs.

Writing in the "Daily Mail" Mr. H. W. Wilson says :—

The coming of the "Dreadnoughts," as all the world knows has meant a complete revolution in naval construction. In the opinion of most naval officers the future is to the Power which possesses most of these ships and can use them well.

It will be of interest, then, in view of the pause which has been made during the present year in shipbuilding, to examine how the British Navy stands in this latest type of ship and what are the designs likely to be adopted in the near future. The Admiralty is committed to the large battleship, and it will scarcely go back. Nor would it be wise so to do in view of the fact that almost all foreign Powers are faithfully copying British designs.

ARMAMENT AND SPEED.

Four monster ships were voted in 1905—the "Dreadnought" and three cruiser-battleships known as the "Invincible, Indomitable, and Inflexible." All four are now either in service or practically complete. They are alike in this, that their main armament consists of a large number of 12-in. guns, ten in the "Dreadnought" and eight in each of the three cruisers; that they are equipped with turbine engines, and that their hulls are specially designed to resist torpedo attack. The "Dreadnought" steamed twenty-one knots on her trials, but she is so heavily overloaded—her real displacement is nearly 20,000 tons—that in actual service she is probably not good for more than twenty, if that. The first of the three cruisers to be tried, the "Indomitable," which is to have the honour of carrying the Prince of Wales to Canada for the Quebec festivities, has easily steamed twenty-five knots.

In 1906 three battleships embodying improvements on the "Dreadnought" were voted. The experience gained in her trials was utilised, and the displacement raised from a nominal 17,900 tons in her case to 18,600 tons. The main armament remains the same, and it is disposed in much the same manner as the "Dreadnought's," except that the amidships turret is believed to have been raised so as to fire over the after turret, thus giving an astern fire of no fewer than eight 12-in-guns. These ships are named the "Temeraire, Bellerophon, and Superb." All three have been launched and will be completed by the spring of next year. With the "Dreadnought' they will form an almost homogeneous group of four battleships.

In 1907 three more battleships, the "St. Vincent, Collingwood," and "Vanguard" were voted. It is said that they will generally resemble in design the remarkable Brazilian battleship, a model of which is now on show in the Armstrong section of the White City. The displacement is 19,200 tons and the engines will be turbine driven. The Brazilian vessel has reciprocating engines.

A MISTAKEN REPORT.

For the present year two monster ships—a battleship and a cruiser—have been voted. The battleship, contrary to the reports circulated, will be similar in all important respects to the "St. Vincents." That is to say, she will displace 19,200 tons or thereabouts, will carry ten or twelve 12-in. guns, and will be propelled by turbine engines actuated by steam. Thus she will make up the group of four "St. Vincents," and when she is completed for sea the British Navy will possess two groups, each four strong, of all-big-gun battleships. The other vessel will resemble the "Invincibles," with some improvements, and will complete the group of four superb 25-knot cruiser-battleships. So much for the present. It will be seen that there is nothing sensational in the design of the ships for this year, which are meant to fill gaps in the existing organisation. But next year it is possible that there may be new and startling departures. From hints which Ministers and others have dropped, the Admiralty will be compelled to ask for not fewer than five monster battleships. More may be needed, but this must necessarily depend on the progress which foreign ships make in the next few months.

Germany, it must be remembered, has to-day building or sanctioned seven battleships of 'Dreadnought' type (against the British eight) and two or possibly three cruisers of the "Invincible" type (against the British four). And under her fixed programme she will lay down three more monster battleships and one more monster cruiser next year, the battleships, it is believed, displacing 21,000 tons or even more. A British programme of five battleships and one monster armoured cruiser would bring the British total of "Dreadnoughts" up to only eighteen, as against the German total of thirteen or fourteen. The British margin of four or five ships, which it would give, would be a very narrow one, and far less than what the strict two-Power standard damands.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" OF 1910.

If, then, we assume that the British programme consists of five battleships and one improved "Invincible"—and nothing less will satisfy the claims of national security—it is probable that the Admiralty will lay down one group of four improved "St. Vincents"—four battleships, that is to say, carrying each twelve 12-in. guns, But the fifth battleship may quite possibly be an experimental ship, a new type, built rapidly and tested with the object of gaining experience for a new class which will figure in the programmes of 1910 and 1911. Here much will obviously depend on the action of foreign Powers and whether the reports prove correct which credit the German Admiralty with the intention of building vessels far larger and more powerfully armed than any British "Dreadnought" yet designed.

If such an experimental ship is to be built with great speed, to obtain experience, the orders for her guns barbettes and machinery will be given well in advance, before she is even voted, and they may be placed in the summer or autumn of the present year. The same course was followed in the case of the 'Dreadnought.'

The new ship will not improbably carry a new monster gun, the 13·5 inch., eight or ten of which may be mounted, and will thus carry out the policy of "out-Dreadnoughting the 'Dreadnought." One or two of these guns, according to report, have been building for some months, and the employment of them in the "St. Vincent" class is known to have been considered and only reluctantly abandoned. All the details are confidential but the German naval handbooks will supply the public with what is certainly an intelligent guess, and possibly occurate information. According to them the new 13·5 in gun will weigh 86 tons or nearly 30 tons more than the existing 12-in weapon; will be about 52ft. long; and will fire a shell weighing about 1,300lb. or 1,400lb as against the 12 in shells 850lb. Such huge projectiles would pierce 5ft of iron with case, and would tear their way through the best modern armour at battle range.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FUNNEL.

To mount guns of the size and length so that they will be able to fire on either broadside is a matter of extreme difficulty so long as funnels remain. But there is some hope of getting rid of them, and thus giving a clear field of fire. The Belleville Company is said to be designing a boiler which needs on funnel above water to discharge the waste products of combustion, and there is the bare possibility that producer gas engines might be adopted. The firm of Vickers, Maxim has prepared designs for battleships driven by producer gas and it is understood that it is ready to turn out a "Dreadnought" using gas forthwith if it finds any power adventurous enough to try such an experiment. The Admiralty, however, is not at all likely to instal the gas engine in battleships until it has been thoroughly tride in merchantmen and smaller cruisers. But that it will finally come may be taken as certain.

The British battleship of 1910 may be a vessel of 25,000 tons, mounting eight or ten 86-ton guns which will be so arranged as to fire on either broadside. She will resemble the new Brazilian ships in carrying twenty 4·7in or 6in. guns for defence against torpedo attack, and will thus be exempt from the most serious failing of the original "Dreadnought"—the entire absence of a medium battery.

She may possibly have no funnels, but if so it will not be because she carries gas engines, but because some system of discharging the waste gases under water has been perfected. The huge masts of the "Indomitable" and "Bellerophon" class will not be seen on board her. Masts she must have for the work of the ship, but they will be reduced to more modest proportions, and will, perhaps, resemble the trellis-work towers which the Americans are putting into some of their latest battleships. She will thus have a weird appearance, and will resemble a monstrous floating fort more than the ship of to-day.

LYING A DISEASE.

Novel Discovery about Irresponsible People.

The Court of Cessation, in Paris, has just declared, through the mouth of its presiding judge, in a bourgeois divorce case, that a certain witness was "not only incapable of speaking the truth, but that apparently he could not even think it." In other words, the said witness was declared to be irresponsibly mendacious, and that he was a congenital or hereditary liar. A pathetic consideration consequent on this is the undoubted fact, according to medical testimony, that the habit of lying may, all unconsciously to ourselves, overtake us at any period in life, and follow us down to a dishonoured grave.

Dr. Pieron, who is a medical publicist of note in the French capital, tells us that the brain in the course of its development, that is, up till the fiftieth year in average men, may at some point or other develop a malformation which will have the effect of destroying the ratiocinative, or reasoning faculty. Like paresis, of which mendacity is a kindred disease, it may come upon the most truthful and the least suspecting man without a moment's warning, and just as the result of a sudden change occurring in the cerebral structure.

Lying, says Dr. Pieron, is not by any means a monopoly of women and children. The male grown-up, even if he does not naturally evince the tendency to exaggerate or invent—a certain indication of degeneracy—is always liable to become a victim of the lying habit. The natural and spontaneous liar who has reached maturity lies because he is physically or mentally still an infant, and cannot exercise any power of criticism either subjectively or objectively, and is wholly devoid of reasoning as to the effect his lies produce upon his hearers or upon their objects. He will lie maliciously, just as recklessly, or as easily as he lies spontaneously or simply, the result being incalculable as far as he is concerned. They are, unfortunately, amenable to the influence of stronger wills, and can, under quasihypnotic power, be made to assert almost anything, the truth or untruth of their declarations being to them not only an entirely absent consideration but without the scope of their mental or moral purview.

THE HARMLESS LIAR.

The so-called harmless liar, says Dr. Pieron, differs only in a slight degree from the malicious or brutal liar who lies for motives of revenge, jealousy or cruelty. The physical malformation is almost identical in both cases, the difference being only one of morbidity and a more diseased condition of the nerve cells produces the state of hysteria, of which lying is perhaps the most pronounced symptom.

The children of drunkards and lunatics, more than any others, evince the disposition to lie and to deceive, and it is an unfortunate fact that considerable ability and even religious and conscientious spirit—as, for example, in money matters—may exist side by side with the tendency towards mendacity. In women who are the children of lunatics and drunkards, the lying spirit often manifests itself, although a keen sense of honour is still preserved in the common dealings of life. The woman remains, however wholly unconscious of her lapse, say, in cases of infidelity. She is, says Pieron, in the position of a person who has no recollection of having done wrong. She will deny her guilt and lie away her soul, really in good faith, simply because she refuses to persuade herself that she is doing wrong or that she has done wrong. Though such a woman were preparing to commit an offence, or were even actually caught in an offence, she would still deny her guilt, even though there had been a thousand witnesses of it.

HOW WE COME TO EXAGGERATE.

This is not moral perversion, for the moral sense in woman is rather a reflection of the sense of honour or justice in a man than an active and original quality. It is simply that in such women, even as in men of similar mentality, the ideas cease to co-ordinate or to become logical at a certain point in the cerebral digestive process. It is just like this: If a psychopathic liar were to look out of a window and see a camel with one single hump the sight of the animal would, in the normal way, strike upon the retina, and, having ratiocinatively declared itself to be a camel, would figuratively travel down the optic nerve and pass into the brain. At a certain junction of nerve lines the camel would—unconsciously to the psychopathic liar—switch off the original nerve line it was intended that it should follow.

Having become derailed, so to speak, the camel would, while germinally remaining a camel in the liar's mind, change its proportions relatively to its actual condition. It would when left to the choice of other rails in the "junction," devolop into a two-humped or even a three-humped camel. Its pads would grow ten times their original size; its hide would from light brown become a bright red, its neck would become longer than that of a giraffe. All this because the central idea became derailed in the liar's mind, and the cerebral "stomach" refused, owing to its diseased state, to digest the primary conception.

Lying of this kind is, therefore, a disease, and must, Dr. Pieron concludes; be so accounted. Nevertheless, the existence of such being in the world should be noted by the health authorities, since they are so easily influenced by unscrupulous persons. Where the disease of such a person can be diagnosed and recorded, the legal testimony is not of more validity than would be that of a gramophone.

It is expected that the negotiations for the Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. During the summer one or more Canadian Ministers will probably visit France for the purpose of readjusting the terms of the treaty so as to meet the objections of the French Senate.

BY THE WAY.

FORMER ROYAL VISIT TO HAREWOOD HOUSE.

The late Queen Victoria once visited Harewood House. In 1835, in company with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, she attended the York Musical Festival. On Saturday, August 12, the Princess and her mother arrived at Harewood House and stayed until Monday. On Sunday the guests walked across the park to Harewood Church, where there lie buried the remains of Lord Chief Justice Gascoigne, who is remembered as the Judge who committed Prince Hall to goal for contempt of court. The Duchess of Kent, a contemporary chronicle relates walked with the Earl of Harewood, and immediately behind were the Princess and Lady Georgiana Harcourt, daughter of the Archbishop of York. The Archbishop preached the sermon. The day was beautifully fine, and thousands of people went over from Leeds to catch a glimpse of the Princess, then a timid, retiring girl.

THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE REMUS."

The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, Connecticut, who is now attending the Congregational Council in Edinburgh, has been giving some reminiscences of the late Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, whom he knew. Mark Twain gave Mr. Twichell a letter of introduction to "Uncle Remus," and he called at his office and asked if he was in. The clerk called up to the editorial department. Harris was in. I sent up Clemens's letter, and after a while a boy entered the room. He came right up to me and asked, "Are you Mr. Twichell?" "Yes," I answered and I thought he was a lad sent to show me upstairs. "I'm glad Mr. Harris is in," I said. He looked at me me with a queer expression on his face, and then said quietly, "I am Mr. Harris!" Well, I was thunderstruck. He looked a mere boy. He was below medium height, and of a full person, had red hair, and was very much "freckled." He was and extremely shy, modest, and retiring man—a very shy man—and this charactersitic I observed in him when I met him again. Harris had very little to say for himself, but he impressed Mr. Twichell as "an intensely religious man."

THE WILD CATTLE OF CHILLINGHAM.

The wild cattle of Chillingham, which the Prince of Wales went to see are, the "Manchester Guardian" states, very carefully guarded against an inquisitive public. The herd is maintained at about sixty head, and they roam about a chase whose every entrance is under lock and key. No one is admitted without a keeper as escort, for the beasts are of very uncertain temper, and a stampede is an ugly business for the inexperienced to deal with. Landseer, it is said, while he was studying the herd, once escaped mischief only by climbing up a tree. The cattle are of uniform colour—white with a very faint tawny shade in it, a black nose, more or less red ears, and white horns of the branching Hereford type with black tips.

"PRIVET-COUGH."

This is the season of hay-fever in England. At Shanghai, we learn from last mail advices, a number of persons have been suffering severely from asthma, believed to be caused by privet. There has been much correspondence in the "North China Herald" on the subject. One letter says: I have to-day seen several patients suffering severely from asthma believed to be caused by privet, one of them a lady so ill that a consultation was considered necessary. . . . I have no doubt whatever that the privet now in bloom causes, in some people, what is known as privet-cough, asthma, or a form of hay-fever. It is not always possible to trace the connexion in a particular case, as in that of a lady friend of mine a newcomer, quite well, and doubtful as to any relation between privet and these complaints. It was suggested that she might, in the cause of science put her doubt to the test of sniffing them and there a privet-bush in full bloom. By next morning she was an uncomfortable believer in privet-cough. The local municipal council is being urged to cut down all privet bushes in the Settlement and burn them.

THE MAKING OF A PREACHER.

In answer to a correspondent who lately asked Dr. Fairbairn, the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, to give some autobiographical account of the influences to which he owes his present position, he writes: I feel I have nothing whatever fresh to say, especially as I find in an increasing degree how little one counts oneself in all that makes for manhood, which is the essential quality in the preacher. . . . The longer I live, the more I am grateful to the men who lived before me and whose quiet and unostentatious life all the more beautiful because silent, made it possible to one, who has not pleasure in life so great as when he thinks of himself as their descendant, to become a man who can speak of God and His gracious truth. If you ask me then what made me a preacher, I would say it was the faith of one's people, the authors of our being, and also the main factor in determining one's end. It is surely characteristic of Dr. Fairbairn that he should accord primary honours in his intellectual and moral make-up to the Scottish miller and his wife whose son he is.

A CENTENARIAN.

The hundredth birthday of any man is an event to call forth the congratulations not only of his friends but of all who have a claim to approach him. The birthday of a physician like Sir Henry Pitman is fit occasion for a message from the King, compilmentary resolutions from learned societies and associations, with deep and grateful sympathy from the public at large. For the public has a sort of corporate interest in those who cure its ills and alleviate its physical miseries. We need not say that Sir Henry is a grand old man, but may take the opportunity to draw attention to the large number of doctors who live to a good and honoured old age. No class of the community works harder than doctors and lawyers, and none can show a better record of long life. Decidedly toil—congenial soil—takes a good time to kill.

"MORNING POST" AND LORD C. BERESFORD.

"Those who attach some importance in the national life to the traditions of the Press feel ashamed of the way in which a portion of the Press has lent itself to the anonimous campaign against a gallant officer at sea," writes the "Morning Post." "It is not consonant with the spirit of fairplay which used to be the proudest tradition of English life. There are plenty of men still living who remember the signal, 'Well done, "Condor"!' at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and the services rendered by Lord Charles Beresford to the Nile Column at the time when all England was holding its breath in the hope that Gordon might yet be saved. There are many who remember, too, that to Lord Charles Beresford's moral courage and devotion to England is largely due the creation of the modern fleet without which this country could not have accepted the challenge thrown down to it in 1899 in South Africa. These men are not going to sit quiet and see the Navy's fine spirit overthrown by sensational paragraphs whose authorship cannot carry greater weight than other recent mysterous and unavowable communications to the Press."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A MODIFIED DIRECTOIRE.

A modified Directoire dress I saw the other day, which greatly pleased me, writes our Paris Lady correspondent, embodied the salient features of the dresses of the moment, modified in the way which, as I have before pointed out, is being done now by the best-dressed women. The material was charmeuse, and the colour a dull shade of peacock-blue. The vest had a lace yoke, and one of the new jewelled motifs is seen below upon an embroidery of gold and black in a simple design. The sleeve drapery was blue chiffon over white, with beneath it a draped strap of the charmeuse. A lace undersleeve extended to over the hand. The narrow belt was richly embroidered, and the over-skirt swathed a little around the waist, being finished at the hem with another motif, and a band of black and gold embroidery. Although broadly speaking gauzy fabrics are not so much favoured as they have been, a ninon frock in a delicate colour, perhaps pink, pale Saxe blue, China blue, or cinnamon, is adopted by many smart women. Satin is going to be very much worn with that kindred fabric, meteor crepe-de-Chine, for evening frocks, and even coats and skirts. The satin cloak is much in evidence for race meetings. That we shall have a satin autumn and a satin winter is very probable. All coats will be of Directoire silhouette more or less; and there will be cloth, fur, and satin. Some models I have seen in fur are exclusively. Directoire, and expressed in either sealskin or broadtail or Persian lamb, the only furs in which the Directoire silhouette can well be carried out.

NEW HATS.

The newest hats have low crowns and wide brims, and the trimmings are numerous but not heavy. The bergere, with a wreath of flowers and long black velvet ends, is very pretty on a young and charming head and the wide-brimmed sailor with two long curling quills has been adopted by one or two smart American girls. The "Charlotte," with its frills of lace or embroidery is, we are told, out of date but for all that one still sees it in the Bois, and it will certainly be seen at Trouville. The moderate "cloche" covered and trimmed in toile de Jouy, is another shape that will be seen during the seaside season, and it is one that recommends itself highly, both for use and beauty. It looks remarkably well with a fresh white linen gown, especially if a loose half sleeve coat of the same material be worn over the white gown.

PRIESTLY INDUSTRIES.

What French Clerics are Doing.

At the time when the separation between Church and State had become complete, there were mentioned the cases of one or two priests who had taken up some industry or other in order to eke out their small income, which had been made smaller still by the separation. Although a great deal was written at the time in the Conservative and Clerical newspapers about the industries fit for priests to develop, it was not generally thought that many would seek to increase their stipend, small though that might be, by manual labaur. It was therefore some surprise to read now that some 500 or 600 of the clergy have more or less seriously attempted to do so. Three hundred or more of these industrious priests have founded an association called the "Alliance des Pretres Ouvriers." The association owes its origin to Abbe Ballu, and is presided over by the head priest of an important parish in the Deux Sevres. The association prints and publishes its own periodical, the title of which, "Le Trait d'Union," might suggest an attempt at a "calembour a l'entente cordiale."

To celebrate the anniversary of its foundation, the association has just opened an exhibition of priests' industries in one of the feudal chateaux that are so numerous in the valley of the Loire—the Chateau de Candes, near Saumur. In the old days the priests made cordials and elixirs, improved the wine, invented and supplied different balms and such medicaments, and manufactured a luxury or two—the barley sugar manufactured by the Sisters at Moret and the chocolate by the Trappists in the department of the Marne are survivals of these industries. When the priests were compelled to turn their wits and industry to account by the revolution of 1789 these industries mentioned were neglected; the priests followed other callings; Mgr. de Vintimille gave lessons in dancing and deportment; Mgr. de Clermot-Tonnerre, who was connected with the Royal Houses of Austria and of France, gave lessons in elocution; the Archbishop of Paris opened business as commission agent at the central vegetable market; Mgr. de Noyon painted miniatures, and the Abbe d'Epinay fans; and the Abbe de Maussac established himself as a lodging-house keeper. A few of these old-time occupations have been followed by the priests to-day, but the exhibition at the Chateau de Canades is proof positive that the clergy has quite as varied capabilities in the field of manual labour as it ever had. At the exhibition one may find almost anything that the handy man might turn out—from choice victuals to motor car accessories.

Different members of the priests' association have engaged in wheat farming, in growing strawberries and vines, breeding of rabbits and poultry, in bee-keeping, in sculpture, clock-making, book-binding, pastry-making, tapestry-making, clocksmiths' work, in printing, knitting, painting, picture-frame making, in photography, and in wine growing. Without insult, one may say that many of the workmen appear as amateur rather than professional, only one artist. Abbe Van Hollebecke—whose pictures, by the way, have several times been honourably placed at the Salon—can show a good picture and the sculpture in wood and in stone is only of a secondary quality. Some others are not all what they might be. For instance the "Trait d'Union" has mentioned the case of a book-binder who failed to bind the books entrusted to him, and of a printer who lost a great part of the "copy" with which he was entrusted. But there are others who show themselves exceedingly capable—some of them evidently hardheaded business men. Such and such a one has made a small fortune selling the skins of a special kind of rabbit which he breeds; another has invented a special kind of beehive; a third has invented an incubator; a fourth is renowned for his elixir. The Cure of the little village of Peyrouzet in the Upper Garonne, like a favourite character in the works of Erckmann and Chatrian, has employed his spare moments in knitting.

If appearances mean anything, his stockings may be recommended; they are made in five qualities, and cost from half-a-crown to three-and-sixpence halfpenny. Another priest has made a pate de foie gras; the Cure of Labourgade has made household jam. Abbe Puvol, of Ribaynac, reminds one of the famous Dom Perignon, the author of the process of making champagne, for he has perfected a method of "working" sparkling wine which produces a most delightful drink. Abbe Renoux, who comes from the brandy country sells brandy at 30s. a bottle: the supply is limited, and the bottles are numbered, like volumes published for private circulation. The strange jumble of this exhibition recalls to mind, though vaguely the tent-making of St. Paul. It is striking testimony to the honesty, industry, and ingenuity of the French priesthood of to-day.

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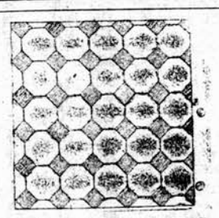
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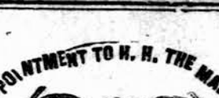
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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 28.] [BOMBAY, JULY 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 15/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	un	chgd
4 do. Govt. Securities ...	62 15/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	52 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·39 1/2	2¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 2 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 8/10 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet but steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	...9,000
Mid-Americans ...	...5·93+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·56	5·39	5·15	5·10	5·05
+10	+10	+06	+03	+03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·02	5·00	5·01	5·02	
+07	+07	+07	+07	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,030
Do. do. last year ...	700
Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Do. to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—10·50—10	
Futures—Month of Oct....9·39+01	Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do do. Dec...9·21+02	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8—1/8	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·32 unchgd	
Do. do. Dec. 9·20—01	
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.	

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39 August-Sept—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C.I.F.—38 5/8—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 48 1/4 Sept.-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13/3.
Months of Shipment—August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 3 10d—Sellers.
Metals—

Copper Braziers	£ 71 0 0
Yellow Metal	£. 6 1/4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Cases Sovs.....	Rs. 1,860	Muscat.....	Comptoir National.
Rupees	5,140		
1 Bundle Rupees.	2,400	Bushr	A. M. Meer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	450	Baghdad	A. Shasho.
Gold Coins.....	200		
Rupees	2,550		
1 Box Rupees.....	3,000	Lamoo	P. Valji.
2 Packages Silver	33	London ...	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money:—
The Money Market is very easy. Borrowers at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange:—
To-day being Council Bill day the Banks as usual closed early. There has been very little doing and all quotations are unchanged. Far Eastern rates are a little firmer following the tendency of the silver market.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper:—
There has been a good deal more activity in this market to-day but conditions are still far from normal. The Settlement takes place on Friday and dealers are busy making preparations for that event. With very easy money the badlee difference has gone in favor of the forward buyer the margin in hand being at present 3-16 per cent. To-day the market opened at 95 1-2 for cash and the first Settlement but gradually fell to 95 3-8 at which we close with buyers. The second Settlement is quoted at 95 3-16. Calcutta rates are advised at 95 5-8 for cash and 95 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95·3
1st Settlement	„ 95·6
2nd Settlement	„ 95·3

Bullion:—
On Tuesday Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16 to 24 1-4 for ready and 1-8 to 24 5-16 for delivery forward in a month. New York was 1-8 higher at 52 1-2. Locally the dealers have resumed business on a small scale and quotations close steady as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 6 0
American Bar Gold	24 6 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 4 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62 13 0
Do. 1st Settlement ...	62 9 0
Do. 2nd Settlement ...	62 9 0

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The market has re-opened and the strike of coolies at Colaba is at an end. Prices are almost unchanged, and at Colaba a small business was done by exporters in New Crop fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola at Rs. 201 to Rs. 201 1-2. A moderate business was also done in the bazaar in the same description.

For ready cotton there was a small demand by exporters and mills and rates were slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225	July-August
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	210/11	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns ...	196/7	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227/8	„

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	244/5	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	236/7	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	178	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil.

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·57	5·28	5·13	5·09	5·04
+01	—01	—02	—01	—01
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
5·01	4·99	5·00	5·01	

—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—
The Seeds markets have re-opened. Linseed is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
September	„ 8 14 6 R. T.

Rapeseed:—
The market is quiet but steady and quotations are unchanged as under:—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat... ...	„ 10 2 0 „
„ Cawnpore... ...	„ 10 0 0 „

Poppyseed:—

Ready	Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed:—

	Rs 31 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed:—

	Rs. 27 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed:—

Ready...	Rs. 5 15 0 B. T.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„ 5 6 6 „

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—

Bombay	1,290
India	63 3/4 to 64
Indian Specie Bank	51 to 54½

Mills:—

David	357½
Kohinoor	737½
Manookji Petit	3,132½
New City of Bombay ...	677½
Fazulbhai Mills	237½

Presses:—

New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous:—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay Flour Mill	905
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	340
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,085
Treacher & Co	585

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572½
Amritsar-Patti...	117
Tapti-Valley	422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	2,270 bales.
Wheat	1,401 cwts.
Linseed	2,142 „
Rapeseed	1,374 „
Gingellyseed	586 „
Poppyseed	2,294 „
Groundnuts	481 „
Castorseed	2,887 „
Rice	2,108 „
Myrabollams	4,255 „
Cottonseed	4,821 „
Mowraseed	4,113 „
Gram	1,401 „
Jowar	2 „
Maize	nil

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 29th July:—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 1½	£0 6 1½
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 0d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Dhatwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£ 1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 1	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 10 6	£4 15 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 9 9	£0 10 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 17 0	£0 19 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£ 1	12s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 0
Sanali Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore Mang ..	£ 1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

Dharwar Reefs are 16 shillings and sixpence paid.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	1	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	16,100
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	8¾	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	143
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	336½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurmchee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	215
Marcks and Co.....	100	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	137
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	185
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	33
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11½
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	1,000	1,000	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 965
David	250	250	20	358½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	310
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,380
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	480
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	395
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,056
Khatao Mackonji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	790
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,145
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	192½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Shalapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,135
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,305
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	750
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,700
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Bronch City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	390
Mahmadpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	292½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	640
New Borar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 104

MEN AND MATTERS.

QUEENS WHO SMOKE.

Queen Amelie of Portugal, who, unfortunately, is in a very poor state of health at present, is one of several European queens who favour smoking; and she constantly seeks solace in a cigarette of exquisite flavour, of which she always carries a supply about with her. On the other hand, her mother-in-law, Queen Maria Pia, detests even the smell of tobacco, due, doubtless, to the fact that both her husband and her son, the late King Carlos, indulged in black, strong cigars, and so impregnated the atmosphere of the royal palace with their pungent odour as to make Queen Maria an opponent of tobacco-smoking for ever after.

TOBACCO AS NERVE-SOOTHER.

When the Tearitsa first went to Russia, she had no idea of what the taste of tobacco was like. Soon, however, in accordance with the custom of the Russian Court, she took to smoking cigarettes, and now consumes no inconsiderable number each day. Her Majesty is not an inveterate smoker, like the Dowager-Empress, for she can discontinue the habit at will. The Queen of Roumania avers that she has never thought out an idea for a story or a poem without a cigarette between her lips; her Majesty considers nothing could be more efficacious for soothing her nerves; and "Carmen Sylva" possesses a particularly nervous temperament. The Dowager-Queen of Spain is a firm believer in the soothing powers of tobacco, and in its use as an aid to clear and reasoned thinking. In the days of the regency, her Majesty decided most of her intricate problems of State with the help of a dainty cigarette.

A LITTLE-KNOWN KING.

The King of Wurtemberg, who last week made an ascent in Count Zeppelin's airship, is one of the least known of all the European monarchs. His Majesty is, however, very popular in his own kingdom, where he is noted for his geniality and good nature. He is a first-rate sportsman, and a great lover of literature and art; but it is as a soldier that he is chiefly famous, and he plays a prominent part in military affairs. The King has been twice married, his first wife, who was the Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, having died after only five years of happy wedded life. The present Consort, Queen Charlotte, is an ardent champion of her sex, and has done a great deal to improve the conditions of the working women of Wurtemberg.

LABOUR IN VAIN.

Not long ago, the King of Wurtemberg had an amusing experience while out motoring in the country with the Grand Duke Adolphus of Mecklenburg and the latter's son. While travelling at a high rate of speed they suddenly beheld in front of them a cart drawn by a white horse in which were seated a sturdy old peasant and his wife. As the motor-car approached, the white horse became very restive, pranced, reared, and finally fell down on the roadway. The King and the Grand Duke immediately ordered the chauffeur to stop, and, getting down from the car, went to the assistance of the fallen animal. Meanwhile, the two old peasants sat stolidly in the cart, and made not the slightest effort to raise the horse. The Grand Duke seized the creature's head and the King proceeded to loosen the traces. After a good deal of trouble the horse was got upon its legs again and re-harnessed, and then the Grand Duke addressed the old man in the cart. "There," he said handing him a coin, "it's all right now, my good man. You can go and tell your friends that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg picked up your horse, and that the King of Wurtemberg helped him." The peasant bit the coin to see if it was good, and then, with a phlegmatic smile, he replied: "Ye might have saved yourselves all this trouble, for my old horse always lays down when he hears one of those horrid motor cars coming. But as soon as it's passed he gets up again of his own accord." So saying, he whipped up his steed, and the cart lumbered off down a side lane, leaving the King and the Grand Duke standing in the road.

A DUCAL SPORTSMAN.

The Duke of Beaufort, the King's host at Badminton, is an ideal specimen of the "fine old English gentleman," and as a sportsman he has few equals in or out of the peerage. His Grace is immensely wealthy, for when he succeeded to the Dukedom in 1899 he inherited about 52,000 acres and the fine Gloucestershire seat known as Badminton, celebrated for its valuable library and magnificent stables. It is worth noting, by the way, that the famous Badminton series of books on sport were called after the Duke of Beaufort's seat. Formerly the Duke was in command of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Imperial Yeomanry), but he resigned on somewhat remarkable grounds. He had a great dislike to khaki clothing, and he also objected strongly to camping on Salisbury Plain. "Because there has been a war in South Africa," he said, "I do not see why we should be condemned to spend our time in wet tents and dress like a lot of convicts." At first, no one could believe that he was serious; but with his resignation came the conviction that his Grace has a will of his own, besides being a man of original ideas.

HUNTING IN TALL HATS.

A most successful exhibition and sale of the Welsh Industries Association was opened at the Royal Albert Hall last week by the Duches of Beaufort, who has now quite recovered from the several mishaps which have befallen her during the past two years or so. The series of calamities started in 1906, when a serious accident in the hunting field laid her aside for a considerable time. Other minor accidents culminated last autumn in a bad motor mishap, when the chauffeur collided with a wall and upset the car, throwing the Duchess and the lady who accompanied her into the road. Her Grace escaped with a slight shock, but her friend had her collar-bone broken. The Duchess of Beaufort is devoted to fox-hunting, and is one of the few ladies who are still seen in tall hats in the hunting field.

IMMORTALISED IN "LOTHAIR."

The week-end parties at Bowood Park, Wiltshire, have always been numbered among the most conspicuous of social entertainments, and people are looking forward with pleasure to their revival from his month to the end of the Session. Lady Lansdowne is one of the handsome Hamiltons immortalised in "Lothair," and retains, in a more mature state, much of the loveliness which marked her out as one of Society's leading beauties at her "debut" in the late sixties. It would not be easy to find a hostess who has taken a more sustained interest in constant entertaining than her ladyship In spite of her important position as hostess during Lord Lansdowne's Governor-Generalship of India and of Canada, she always made it a rule to devote the major portion of her time to the upbringing of her children, a domestic virtue which her daughters, have inherited.

A SCIENTIFIC PEER.

If there were more men in the House of Lords with the brains and ability of Lord Blythswood, who, happily, is now recovering from the illness which has affected him since a recent visit to France, it is safe to say that nothing would have been heard of a desire to end or mend that venerable institution! Lord Blythswood's hobby is science, and at Blythswood, his magnificent country seat near Glasgow, he has built himself a big laboratory, which is filled with unique specimens of machinery, constructed entirely in his own workshops, for pursuing investigations in chemistry, electricity, optics, and mechanics.

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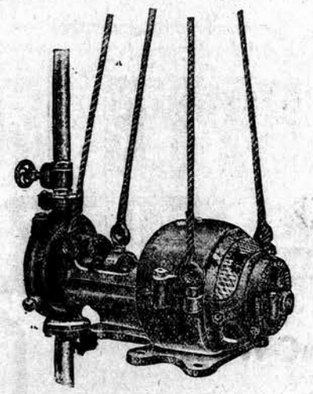

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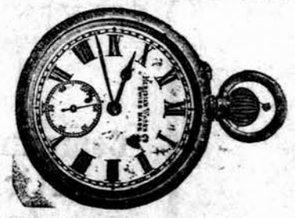

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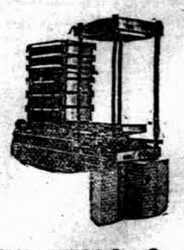

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